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See Page

NORTH DAKOTA

SPECIAL EDITION OF



THE HERALD

GRAND FORKS

RED RIVER VALLEY FACTS

An Introduction

May be desired by those seeking investments or homes in the Red River Valley, and we take this opportunity of presenting the firm of E. J. LANDER & CO., of Grand Forks, North Dakota.

THEY have been interested in this valley for nearly eleven years, and their experience and conservative judgment form a good basis upon which to purchase real estate.

THEY have 80,000 acres of choice land in the "Bread Basket of the World," and offer extraordinary inducements to persons who desire to make a home in the land of "No. 1 Hard" wheat, where crop failures are unknown and good health abounds.

WRITE to them for any information you desire concerning this Valley or the location of manufacturing or business enterprises. The City of Grand Forks offers inducements for the location of mills and factories of all descriptions.

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Real Estate Dealers and Abstractors of Title

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

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NORTH DAKOTA—HER RESOURCES.

Historical Sketch of the Settlement and Development of the Great Empire of the Northwest.

A Young and Vigorous Commonwealth Fully Equipped with Admirable Public Institutions.

Unsurpassed Facilities for Grain and Stock Growing and Diversified Farming, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The State of North Dakota is located midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and comprises an area of 74,312 square miles, nearly fifty millions of acres. Of rectangular outline, its extent from north to south is 210 miles, and from east to west 360 miles. On the north, the international boundary separates it from the British possessions of Manitoba and Assiniboia. Its southern boundary is the seventh standard parallel, the line of division between the sister states of North and South Dakota. The Red River of the North separates it from its eastern neighbor, the state of Minnesota, and the Greenwich meridian of 104° forming its boundary on the west divides it from the great state of Montana.

Historically, the Territory of Dakota was organized by act of Congress, March 2, 1861, permanent white settlements having begun in 1859, the first territorial legislature meeting at Yankton, March 17, and the first delegate to congress being elected in September, 1862. Although a census taken in 1862 showed the population to be only 1,786 there were, by authority of the Secretary of War, in the winter of '61-'62 two companies of cavalry aggregating 184 enlisted men mustered into the federal service. Following the outbreak of the Sioux in Minnesota, in 1862, in response to a call of the territorial governor, 400 loyal citizens entered military service in August of that year. Although continued Indian troubles and the progress of the civil war very greatly retarded settlement for several years, the census of 1870 showed a white population of 12,887. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1875 inaugurated the original South Dakota boom. Successive large crops in the older settlements along the Missouri river, together with favorable reports of army officers and the observations of tourists going to the Black Hills, directed attention to the agricultural resources of the territory. From this time, settlement and development of the southern portion of the territory proceeded rapidly. Meanwhile, military expeditions had traversed the northern plains and early navigators of the Red River of the North had explored the rich valley of more or less definite boundaries extending from thirty to fifty miles in width on either side of that stream. Indeed, as early as 1800, coincident with the establishment of the fur trade of the Hudson Bay and Northwest companies, officers and employes of those companies had explored the Red River country and temporarily sojourned near the present site of the village of Pembina, in the county of that name, at the extreme northeast point of the state, where the Red River crosses the international boundary line in its course to Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. Early Scotch settlers located in the same vicinity but finding themselves two or three miles south of the boundary, readily gave up their homes and improvements and loyally sought new locations on British soil. The establishment of permanent headquarters of the fur trading companies at Winnipeg left the vast domain comprising the Red River Valley in the undisputed possession of the untutored savage except as the half breed descendants of early traders roamed the prairies hunting the buffalo, subsisting principally upon buffalo meat, clad and housed with buffalo skins and selling their furs to the agents of the companies. In 1871, while engaged in traffic with these Indians and half breeds, Commodore N.

W. Kittson and James J. Hill became interested in the navigation of the Red River. A convenient steamboat landing was soon established at the forks of the Red Lake and Red Rivers, the present site of the city of Grand Forks, which rapidly became an important trading point. A large saw mill and flouring mill were soon erected, mercantile industries multiplied, settlers were attracted to the rich contiguous valley lands of which Grand Forks was at once the natural commercial center, and growing as the country grew, a few years later, with the advent of the lines of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, which President Hill was vigorously pushing into an empire of inviting territory, became the leading railroad center and commercial metropolis of the Red River Valley. In 1872 the Northern Pacific railway was built across the state, bridging the Red River at Fargo and the Missouri River at Bismarck. Along the lines of these great commercial arteries, immigrants poured in from the older states, eager to occupy the richest lands on earth generously open to bona fide home seekers under the liberal land laws of the federal government.

Phenomenal agricultural resources and bountiful crops in both the northern and the southern portions of the territory induced unprecedented immigration to both sections. In 1880 the total population of the Territory of Dakota, by the official census, was 135,177 which in 1885 had increased to 415,610. It is apparent that from the earliest immigration, the settlers of the two sections of the territory had nothing in common. Coming from widely separated localities, each section proceeded upon distinct migratory lines and formed the beginnings of two essentially independent commonwealths. Railroads in both sections were rapidly extended westward followed closely by settlements forming in zones parallel with the roads, but the absence of any lines extending north and south left a vast territory in the interior unoccupied and affording no communication between the north and south. It was felt from the earliest beginning of the territorial government that the bonds of union were artificial and unnatural, merely serving a temporary convenience, and for the time being affording a sparse population, included in an immense area, the facilities of a territorial organization, until such time as the influx of immigration in each section should warrant a division of the territory and the erection of two governments. That point was reached in November, 1887, when a vote of the people of the territory gave a large majority for division.—Such action had long been contemplated and the division of the territory found both sections provided with all needed public institutions, which, from rivalry between the sections, immense intervening distances, lack of railroad connection and an eye to political destiny, the territorial legislature had duplicated, establishing two universities, two penitentiaries, two asylums for the insane, &c. Political complications delayed the admission of the divided territory into the Union, the enabling act passing congress in February, 1889 and receiving the president's approval on the 22nd day of that month. The constitution for the new state of North Dakota was adopted by popular vote, October 1, 1889, and admission to the Union finally consummated by proclamation of President Harrison, issued November 2, 1889, upon which date South Dakota was also admitted, the proclamations declaring the two Dakotas sovereign states of the American Union receiving the president's signature at precisely the same moment.

Admission to statehood found the people of North Dakota fully equipped for sustaining the responsibilities of self-government. Coming from neighboring northwestern states they brought the institutions of those states with them, or rather at once established the same institutions in their new homes. At the time of admission North Dakota was even better equipped for statehood than some of the older states. Specially liberal provision has been made for education.—The public schools are equal to the best in the Eastern states. Comfortable and commodious school buildings, superior instruction and the best text books are found everywhere. The very best is none too good for young Dakotans. At the head of the system of public instruction stands the State University, located at Grand Forks, an institution of which an older state might justly be proud.—

Equal commendation is due the State Agricultural College at Fargo. State Normal Schools are in successful operation at Mayville and Valley City. A State Academy of Sciences has also been located at Wahpeton. In church work all of the leading denominations are well represented in city and country. The churches have also established excellent denominational institutions of the higher education. The Methodist University at Wahpeton, Fargo College at Fargo, under supervision of the Congregational church and a Presbyterian College at Jamestown are all equipped with fine buildings and count upon their faculties of instruction professors of high scholarship and distinguished ability.—Flourishing Catholic schools are also conducted at Grand Forks, Fargo and Bismarck. In the way of charitable and beneficiary institutions the state maintains a Hospital for the Insane at Jamestown, a School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake with other institutions outlined and arranged for so soon as needed. Penal institutions being found necessary, a State Penitentiary has been established at Bismarck and a Reform School located at Mandan. In response to the liberal loyalty of our people the legislature has generously appropriated funds for a Soldiers' Home at Lisbon with buildings now in course of construction.

Topographically, the state presents interesting features. While the surface bears the general characteristics of the vast central plain of which it forms a part, there are nevertheless certain well defined geographical divisions each with characteristics peculiar to itself, each affording conditions not found elsewhere and which conditions afford special advantages and resources that largely determine the industries of the people. For convenience in referring to the varied resources of the state, the different geographical divisions are designated as the Red River Valley, the James River Valley, the Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain regions, the Mouse River country, the Missouri Slope and the West Missouri or West North Dakota country.

As already noted it was the marvelous fertility of the Red River Valley lands that first attracted settlers to North Dakota. The "Valley" is a broad level plain from fifty to sixty miles wide, extending the entire length of the state from north to south and including the six counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass and Richland. It must not be understood that the valley is terminated on the west by abrupt bluffs of high elevation. On the contrary the ascent from the valley is so slight and uniform that the traveller would find it difficult to know just where he passed from the valley to the upland prairie except that the prairie gradually assumes an undulatory surface and the soil, if examined closely, appears slightly lighter both in quality and color. The valley is just high enough above the channel of the river to prevent overflow and afford drainage. Its soil is best described as "bottom land" to those acquainted with the valley of the Missouri and other rivers where the term is used. It is a heavy black alluvial deposit from two to four feet in depth, the richest soil in the world, a veritable farmers' paradise, unequalled on the continent for the production of small grains. It is not extravagant to characterize this soil as of inexhaustible fertility for instances are numerous where successive crops of the finest wheat have been grown without intermission or rotation from the earliest settlement until the present season without any indication of lessening the yield or deteriorating the grade. Facilities for cultivating, harvesting and marketing have thus far induced farmers to direct their attention chiefly to raising wheat with secondary crops of oats, rye, barley, flax, millet, &c. Stock raising is a growing and profitable industry attended with the minimum of risk, the healthful climate preventing disease and the productiveness of the soil and ease of cultivation affording an abundance of cheap feed for the winter months. Tame grasses are grown with good results though not extensively as yet, as farmers are very reluctant to reduce their wheat acreage.

In crossing the divide and on entering the James River Valley topographical conditions are reversed, the waters of the James River flowing almost due south and commingling with the Missouri. Bluffs of various elevations bound the comparatively narrow valley or bottom lands. Above these

im perceptibly sloping upward to the north, east and west, comprise the great James River valley, a tract of great fertility, occupied with productive farms and ranches of cattle, sheep and horses. The country is more sparsely settled, there is a smaller per cent. of farms and stock ranges are larger and more frequent, but the conditions favorable for diversified farming, rich and nutritive native grasses, pure water and a healthful ozone that invigorates animal life throughout the state. Herds of fine thoroughbred cattle graze on the grassy slopes. All small grains are successfully grown. This valley is one of the most noted artesian well basins in the world. The James River is crossed by the main line of the Northern Pacific railway at Jamestown where branch lines of this road diverge running north and south connecting important points in the valley. During the hunting season this region offers a great variety of wild game, while the lakes and rivers afford fine fishing.

The Devil's Lake Country possesses the charm of romantic scenery in addition to unsurpassed fertility of soil and abundance of native grasses. The lake of unfortunate appellation is a magnificent body of water, a veritable inland sea, affording a delightful and popular summer resort to the pleasure seeker. Excursion steamers ply its waters connecting points of interest along its wooded shores. Here is located the ideal camp ground of the militia, for whose benefit a bill is now pending in congress to grant to the state for permanent encampment purposes that portion of the reservation known as Rock Island, a high and heavily wooded headland jutting into the lake. Agriculturally, the counties in the vicinity of Devil's Lake were blessed with bountiful crops the past season, the average of wheat yields not being exceeded elsewhere in the state. The country is admirably adapted to stock raising, which has already grown to be an extensive industry. Ample railway facilities are afforded by the main line of the Great Northern, and by branches of the Great Northern and of the Northern Pacific. North from Devil's Lake, beyond an intervening stretch of fine prairie lands, lie the Turtle Mountains, a hilly region some twenty by forty miles in extent, two thirds of which is in North Dakota and the remainder in Manitoba. The highest crests, Butte St. Paul and Bear Butte rise but a few hundred feet above the surrounding low rolling hills and prairies. This hill country is covered with a growth of timber of varying density and includes several valuable varieties of native wood. A movement is on foot to secure the reservation of a portion of the hills as a national park. The soil is, however, excellently adapted to agriculture and many settlers have been attracted hither on account of the proximity of timber. On the smooth southern slopes of the mountain at Bottineau was raised the minimum at the New Orleans exposition. The Great Northern running north and south, a ferry to St. John at the eastern extremity of the Turtle Mountains, and another from Rugby Junction to Bottineau at the west end, provide ample transportation facilities. The Montana extension of the Great Northern and its branches have caused rapid settlement and development of that portion of the state from Devil's Lake west to north.

The Mouse River Country is widely famed for its large stock interests, many of the heaviest sheep and cattle companies having ranches in this section. The river enters the state from the north, takes a long sweep in the shape of an S, and returns again to Manitoba. The valley is very heavily timbered and depressed 200 or 300 feet below the general level, affording abundance of shelter and winter pasturage. As elsewhere in the state the native grasses cure on the ground with little loss of nutritious qualities.

The Missouri Slope comprises that portion of N. Dakota lying west of the divide between the James and the Missouri Rivers. Here are natural meadows, magnificent rolling prairie, lake lands, healthful climate and a productive soil. Early maturing varieties of corn and hardy small fruits are successfully grown. Stock interests are rapidly multiplying which together with the growing of cereals, assure the agriculturist profitable and sure returns. Passing the great

river with its wide bottom lands, densely wooded, and ascending the wall of bluffs whose beauty delights the tourist, the surface becomes more undulating, being a succession of widely separated hills and broad valleys, with conical flat-topped and rounded buttes present in every landscape.—There is little snow west of the divide formed by the Coteau range, and the season opens a week or two earlier than in the same latitude on the James and Red Rivers. Crops of all kinds are raised with uniform success though only a comparatively small area has yet been opened to cultivation. Stock interests are extensive. Valuable mineral deposits abound. Native lignite coal, in inexhaustible quantities, is found on both sides of the Missouri River and several mines convenient to railroads are successfully operated. West North Dakota has an abundant fuel supply for the state and entire Northwest for generations to come. Recent discoveries of building stone equal to the product of the best Minnesota quarries adds to the mineral importance of this region. A variety of clays of much promise are also abundant. That singular region of country known as the Bad Lands affords excellent ranges for cattle, sheep and horses. North Dakota has no waste lands. In every part rich latent resources are awaiting development at the hands of an energetic and thrifty people. Its present population, by the conspicuously conservative figures of the last census, numbers 182,719. Immigration has come mostly from the neighboring northwestern states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, with a fair representation from Ohio, New York and New England. Of the foreign element the Scandinavian predominates—a people of exemplary citizenship, industrious, frugal, prosperous.

The Valley of the Red River of the North excels in fertility and agricultural resources any other area of equal extent on the American continent. From the divide that



HARVESTING SCENE A FEW YEARS AGO.

parts the waters tributary to the Mexican Gulf from those flowing to Hudson's Bay, the valley stretches north to the shores of Lake Winnipeg, a magnificent unbroken sweep of a thousand miles. Of imperceptible declination, uniformly perfect in contour, its surface forms one vast plain, smooth as a floor, affording a natural roadbed for railways and highways. Its soil, productive as the Nile of Egypt, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, by the most approved methods and labor saving processes. For the production of small grain it has no equal. This valley is the veritable farmer's paradise, the "bread basket" of the world. Here conditions are best for employing the latest improvements in agricultural implements. Here the labor of tilling the soil is reduced to the minimum. Here returns are sure. Crop failures are unknown. Even in those years of general shortage throughout the Northwest, the Red River Valley farmers garnered little less than average harvests, while advanced prices generally compensated for diminution in yield. From the phenomenal success of agriculture in that portion of the valley already brought under cultivation, and the minimum cost of constructing railways, it is no imaginative fancy that pictures here the future seat of an immense agricultural and commercial empire, sustaining a dense population of untold millions, prosperous, independent, affluent.

That portion of the Valley of the Red River included within the United States is about evenly divided between North Dakota and Minnesota, although the Dakota side has much the larger population and improvements. The marvelous story of the settlement and development of the Dakota side of the valley reads like a romance. The work has all been done within two decades and the greater

part since 1880. Where but yesterday the buffalo roamed in countless herds, today the tourist journeys in all the palatial luxury of modern railway equipment. Where prairie dogs in 1872 sat in village council and shared their lonely caverns with the intrusive owl, there in 1892 assemble the rotund aldermen to legislate for the municipality. The iron horse succeeds the dog train; the palace car the Red River cart; the mansion rises where stood the "shack," and the lonesome, unhappy, hungry coyote long since snooped away through the grass where now the highly bred setter and pointer respond to the huntsman's call. School houses dot the prairies and churches point their spires to heaven, well cultivated farms and commodious farm buildings evidence thrift and contentment; the bustling village affords market facilities for farm produce; five story business blocks and palatial residences grace the metropolis. All this prosperity is built upon black dirt, the richest soil on earth, which at one time formed the bed of an immense lake, whose waters receding, left a heavy alluvial deposit from two to four feet deep. As early as 1882, Prof. Denton, of high repute as a geologist and agricultural chemist, and whose opinions then expressed, have been amply verified by results of which figures in detail are given below, thus stated the geological formation of the soil.

"It would be hard to find as large a connected body of good land elsewhere on this continent, where the best food of man can be as readily produced, as that which exists within the boundaries of Dakota, and through the heart of which lies the Northern Pacific railroad. From Motley, Minn., west, the soil improves, either being underlaid by limestone, or the limestone countries lying to the north have by glacial agency furnished the soil with valuable constituents. Boulders are comparatively few, and the soil becomes deeper, richer, blacker, every mile till the Red River Valley is reached, when the soil is unsurpassed by that of the Nile Valley. Here for nearly fifty miles in breadth is exceedingly deep, dark, fine soil"—(meant to include both surface and subsoils)—"and with no boulders or gravel, a remarkable fact in a region so far north, and with boulders lying over the country east, west and south of it.

"When the cold of the glacial period gave place to the present climate, the indications are that the change took place instantaneously, and the great ice-sheet then covering this northern region—in some places a mile or more in thickness—was" (by a new inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit) "suddenly introduced to a temperate climate. Melting in the hot summer suns, it produced a flood, the effects of which are observable to the geologist, from North Minnesota to the Gulf. But such a body of ice melted not in one or a dozen summers. For many years lay the great ice-field to the north, preventing the passage of waters in the direction the general slope of the country here would have led them, and thus, as far south as the slope of the land would permit, a lake existed where the Red River Valley now is, and gradually enlarged to the north as the ice melted. At the bottom of the lake, mud was continually being deposited, produced by the ground-down silurian, devonian and cretaceous beds lying to the north, over which the ice still for many years continued to move, bearing masses of their earthy substance; when it was all melted, the dammed-up waters found a natural outlet to Hudson's Bay, and the Red River was formed. Thus in the Red River Valley the glacial drift—boulders, gravel, etc.—is covered deep beneath the lake mud, and that mud is now the soil of the country, admirably adapted to the production of grain best fitted to build up the physical system of man."

In verification of this scientific opinion as to the fertility of the valley and consequent prosperity, some general statistics taken from official sources will show practical results in the first tier of six counties bordering on the river and including the greater portion of the valley. Beginning at the north, the counties are Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass and Richland. Their population, by the federal census, aggregates 89,859, or 49 1-6 per cent. of the entire state. In the unfavorable season of 1890

Grand Forks county raised 2,537,824 bushels of wheat; Pembina county, 3,066,336 bushels; Traill, 2,822,525, and Walsh, 1,905,938. The average yields per acre for 1891 in the several counties, as reported by the commissioner of agriculture, are: Grand Forks, 26 1-6 bushels; Walsh, 25 4-5 bushels; Pembina, 24 3-5; Traill, 23 7-8; Richland, 20 2-5; Cass, 18 6-7. Grand Forks county raised 6,881,624 bushels on 262,992 acres; Walsh county, 6,235,163 bushels on 241,673 acres; Pembina, 5,364,393 bushels, 218,066 acres; Traill, 6,441,546 bushels, 269,426 acres; Cass, 9,939,034 bushels, 527,070 acres; Richland, 3,195,680 bushels, 156,631 acres. These counties aggregate an acreage of 1,673,858, 57 per cent. of the entire acreage of the state, with a yield of 38,057,440 bushels, 62 per cent. of the total wheat product of the state, which is officially reported at 64,727,878 bushels. These counties raised 10,493,525 bushels of oats on an acreage of 234,960, 58 per cent. of the total yield of the state, and 55 per cent. of the total acreage. Of the 5,250,000 bushels of barley grown in the state, 58 per cent., 3,018,359 bushels, are credited to these valley counties. The potato crop of the state is placed at 3,460,778 bushels, of which 1,507,441 bushels, 44 per cent. of the whole, grew in these counties. Of tame grasses, timothy, millet, hungarian, etc., 165,461 tons, 65 per cent. of the state's product, grew in the valley. The proceedings of the state board of equalization show that cultivated lands were assessed as follows: Walsh county, 21,883 acres, valuation, \$99,178; Pembina county, 14,249 acres, valuation, \$76,231; Cass, 11,935

of land found a ready sale, with many bidders, when first offered, the purchasers being farmers who owned lands adjacent to the school lands and best acquainted with their value. Sales ranged as high as \$30 an acre for especially desirable quarter sections and averaged for all lands sold upwards of \$20 per acre. Occasional private transfers far exceed these figures, but a fair average valuation of lands in the valley counties may be stated as varying from \$15 to \$25 according to location, nearness to market, &c. Not more than one-third to one-half of these lands are under cultivation. Reference to another article in this publication will show that instances are numerous where the crop of the single season of 1891 alone has more than paid for the land on which it grew, together with teams, implements and improvements. Where else can this be done? A comparison of actual figures of results in the Red River Valley with any other section of the country, new or old, is invited.

The climate is healthful and invigorating, delightful in summer and not more severe in winter than Iowa, New York, or New England, the phenomenal dryness of the atmosphere rendering a low temperature much less rigorous than can be understood by one who has never breathed the pure winter ozone of North Dakota. Snowfall is less than in many states of more southerly latitude. Railway traffic is seldom impeded and trains are delayed less frequently than in any other locality north of the snow line. Fuel is abundantly supplied in the heavy growth of timber skirting the Red River and all tributary streams. Grand Forks county has 10,400 acres of timber land, Cass has 6,970

traced the deep worn ruts of the old Red River trail, that led from the Upper Mississippi settlements to Pembina and Fort Garry and was traversed by long trains of tur-laden carts. For a few years after the Sioux outbreak of 1862 the Red River was the border line between savagery and civilization until the Indians were forced beyond the Missouri by the expeditions of Sibley and Sturgis. Then came the epoch of the little steamboat, connecting on the upper river near the mouth of the Wild Rice, first with the clumsy Red River carts, and later, in the '70s with the railway.—Now the entire valley is so belted with steel roads that from one end to the other it is not easy to find any place from which a moving train cannot be seen on the horizon, in one direction or another at some hour of the day. So enormous is the grain tonnage furnished by this wonderful valley that there is probably no equal area in any eastern state, away from the near vicinity of great cities, that has so many miles of railroad.

The Red River of the North drains the overflow of more than a hundred lakes in the hardwood country of Northern Minnesota. Having at last collected its water supply into a single channel, it leaps down from the region of groves and hills over three closely successive cascades, at Fergus Falls, and enters the great level plain of the valley. Flowing westward it is joined at Wahpeton and Breckenridge by the Bois de Sioux and then strikes off due north for nearly three hundred miles, losing itself at last in Lake Winnipeg. It receives a great many pretty forest bordered streams, dignified on the maps with the name of river, but



HARVESTING SCENE ON LINE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

acres, valuation, \$68,311; Richland, 16,027 acres, valuation, \$66,235; Grand Forks, 12,166 acres, valuation, \$66,124; Traill, 7,171 acres, valuation, \$40,911. These figures aggregate an acreage of 83,431, 22 per cent. of all taxable lands, with an assessed valuation of \$416,990, 31 per cent. of farm assessments for the state. Of the total real property assessment, these counties are credited with 36 per cent. or \$625,637. Of this aggregate Grand Forks county has \$218,101; Walsh, \$122,349; Pembina, \$105,943; Cass, \$73,646; Traill, \$58,288, and Richland, \$47,310. Of the \$218,101 credited to Grand Forks county, \$122,082 is real property assessment in the city of Grand Forks. This figure is a fraction less than 60 per cent. of all the city property assessment in the state, which total the board of equalization report at \$205,334. The personal property assessment of these counties aggregates \$10,480,335, 49½ per cent. of the entire state, which is placed at \$21,194,086.

At the sale of public school lands in June, 1891, higher prices were paid than ever before at similar sales in any state. By act of congress, sections 16 and 36 of each township in North Dakota, are granted to the state for school purposes. The constitution of the state provides for leasing these lands and for their sale, under certain conditions, viz: not more than one-fourth of all lands within five years, nor more than one-half of the remainder within ten years, and the residue at any time after ten years. No lands may be sold for less than \$10 per acre, nor for less than the appraised value, to be determined in a manner also prescribed by the constitution. Under these provisions certain parcels

and other valley counties about the same amount. Anthracite coal is in the market at reasonable prices and native lignite from mines in the western part of the state.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

E. V. SMALLEY, IN NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

The Red River of the North is a very peculiar and a very interesting stream. It is one of the five important rivers in the United States that run in a northern direction, the list comprising, besides the Red, the Yukon, in Alaska, for the first half of its course, the Willamette, in Oregon, the San Joaquin, in California, and the St. John's, in Florida. The Red is a boundary river, separating two states—Minnesota and North Dakota. It drains the greatest wheat producing district in America, a region that has been aptly called the world's bread-basket. It has a history that reaches back into the last century, to the epoch of early Canadian exploration and romantic adventure. After the French voyageurs had explored its sinuous channel, pushing their batteaux up to La Grande Fourche, now Grand Forks, the Earl of Selkirk's colonists established themselves on its banks in the first decade of the present century. A quarter of a century before Chicago was founded Pembina was established and the Catholic missionaries had built their church of St. Boniface farther down the stream under the protection of Fort Garry, the ruined gateway of which now stands near the business center of the city of Winnipeg. Through the woods and across the prairies of Minnesota can still be

its only important affluents are the Red Lake River, which drains the big lake of the same name in the heart of the Minnesota pineries and enters the main stream at Grand Forks, the Pembina, flowing close to the International boundary, and the Assiniboine, whose point of confluence is at Winnipeg.

The Red River of the North is navigable from Lake Winnipeg to Fargo, and in the early days of settlement in the valley its narrow channel, resembling save for its crookedness a canal, was an important artery of commerce. But when the railroads ran down the valley on both sides there was little left for the steamboats and grain barges to do.—In the last few years, however, the increase of population and of cultivated acreage along the shores of the stream makes new business for the water route, many farmers finding it more convenient to ship their grain from the river bank than to haul it a few miles to the elevators on the railways. Congress has made small appropriations of late to improve the navigation and the engineers have been carrying on operations this past season, with Grand Forks as their headquarters.

The broad, level floor of this great granary of the Northwest—the Red River Valley—is dotted with villages and towns. Its chief centers of population are Wahpeton, with its Minnesota neighbor, Breckenridge, in the upper valley; Fargo and Moorhead, separated only by the narrow river, in the middle valley; Grand Forks, in the lower valley; Crookston, on the Red Lake River, and Winnipeg down in Manitoba. To these might be added a long catalogue of

smart towns, ranging in population from 1,000 to 4,000, such as Grafton, Pembina, Drayton, Hillsboro and Mayville. The entire valley, geologists tell us, was once the bed of a lake. Now it is a sea of yellow grain every year before the reapers begin their work—a glorious sight, symbolical of abundance and prosperity. Its future is not a matter for speculation. Its soil is of phenomenal depth and astonishing fertility. It is destined to increase steadily in population and production. Its villages will grow to towns and its towns to cities and in a few years it will not have a single section of land that does not contribute to the world's food supply.

CENSUS OF POPULATION.

Census Bulletin No. 137 gives the population of North Dakota by minor civil divisions. The total population of the state for 1890 is given at 182,719. In 1880 the number was 36,900, showing the remarkable increase of 395 per cent. The figures, which are believed to fall far short of the actual population, are given by counties as follows:

Alfred	7,045	Morton	4,728
Barnes	2,460	Mountrail	122
Benson	170	Nelson	4,293
Billings	2,893	Oliver	464
Bottineau	6	Pembina	14,334
Bowman	803	Pierce	902
Buford	4,247	Ramsey	4,418
Burleigh	19,613	Ransom	5,393
Cass	6,471	Renville	99
Cavalier	74	Richland	10,751
Church	5,573	Rolette	2,427
Dickey	159	Sargent	5,076
Dunn	1,377	Sheridan	5
Eddy	1,971	Stark	2,305
Emmons	72	Steele	4,777
Flannery	1,210	Stevens	16
Foster	33	Stutsman	5,266
Garfield	18,357	Towner	1,450
Grand Forks	2,817	Traill	10,217
Griggs	81	Wallace	24
Hettinger	1,211	Wallerette	
Kidder	3,187	Walsh	16,587
LaMoure	597	Ward	1,681
Logan	1,584	Wells	1,212
McHenry	3,248	Williams	109
McIntosh	3	Unorganized territory	511
McKenzie	860		
McLean	428	Total for state	182,719
Mercer			

The population of eight cities and villages having 1,000 or more inhabitants, although greatly understated, is given as follows:

Fargo	5,664	Grafton	1,594
Grand Forks	4,979	Wahpeton	1,510
Jamestown	2,296	Mandan	1,328
Bismarek	2,186	Valley City	1,089

DOES FARMING PAY?

John Still, whose farm is two miles west of Grandin, in Cass county, had 300 acres of land in crop during the past season which produced as follows: Two hundred and thirty acres of wheat, 6,440 bushels, or an average of 28 bushels per acre. Thirty-five acres of oats, 1,500 bushels, or 42 bushels per acre. Thirty-five acres of barley, 1,400 bushels, or an average of 31 bushels an acre. A portion of Mr. Still's wheat was touched by the frost, but notwithstanding he came out in good shape. He has sold his wheat as follows: Four thousand bushels at an average of eighty cents, or \$3,200; 2,440 bushels of frosted wheat at an average of seventy cents, or \$1,708, a sum total of \$4,908 for his wheat crop. It will be observed that these figures give a product at the rate of \$21.34 per acre. As it cost only about \$6 per acre to produce the crop, the profit is \$15.34 per acre, or \$3,528 for the year off the land devoted to wheat.

The seventy acres of land devoted to oats and barley did not produce as much in value as that devoted to wheat, but the oats and barley are necessary for feed and were grown for use on the farm.

Mr. Still was asked to give his experience in raising wheat during the entire period of his residence in the Red River Valley and he answered in substance as follows:

"I have raised nine crops of wheat, commencing with 1882 and ending with 1891. My yield has been about as follows: In 1882, eighteen bushels per acre; in '83, fourteen bushels per acre; in '84, thirty bushels per acre; in '85, twenty bushels per acre; in '86, twenty bushels per acre; in '87, twenty one bushels per acre; in '88, fifteen bushels per acre; in '89, twelve and one-half bushels per acre; in '90, twelve and one-half bushels per acre; in '91, twenty eight bushels per acre."

The average is a fraction above twenty-two bushels per

acre. He stated that he has never failed to make expenses. Three years it was nip and tuck, but in the other six years, the profits have been large. It is especially so this year. Mr. Still said he had no complaint to make and that every farmer who knows how, and will work intelligently and industriously, will get ahead in the Red River Valley. A farmer should not buy everything that comes along and is puffed up by glib-talking canvassing agents, but must exercise prudence and good business discretion.

The Red River Valley is the center of the spring wheat district, the cultivated area of this cereal alone for 1891 having exceeded 2,000,000 acres with an average yield of fully twenty-five bushels to the acre. Aside from the magnificent yield of this staple cereal there were abundant crops of oats, barley, rye, flax, &c. The Red River Valley farmer strikes the happy combination of good crops and good prices. In the Valley counties: Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Traill, Cass and Richland, complete failure of crops has never been known, while the comparative proximity to the competing markets of Minneapolis and Duluth always insures good prices. Independent of the great wheat centers excellent market facilities are also afforded at all important towns in the state where flouring mills in rapidly increasing numbers are manufacturing the unrivalled North Dakota Number One Hard wheat into the finest grades of flour in the world. The year 1891 has seen many new mills established. The manufacture of flour offers an inviting field for the profitable investment of capital, a field that is constantly widening as each succeeding year extends the area of wheat culture and adds to the fame of North Dakota wheat and wheat products. Not more than one-third of available farm lands in this fertile valley has yet been opened to cultivation. With the combination of good crops and good prices wheat farming is the most profitable branch of agriculture, and nowhere can it be prosecuted so successfully and profitably as in the Red River Valley—the Nile of the North. Nor is money making the only inducement offered to the home seeker, for he finds here social, educational and religious privileges in every way equal to those in the older states, with everything that may be desired in the way of railway and market facilities. In demonstrating the profit of wheat raising in the Red River Valley figures speak louder than words. To those who know what it is to make farming pay a fair rate of interest on high priced land, or who have had the experience of wrestling with a mortgage on the farm, struggling to pay interest, taxes and a small portion of the mortgage each year, it may occasion surprise to learn that instances are numerous where Red River Valley farmers have this year, with the proceeds of a single crop, paid the entire purchase price of their farms, together with the value of machinery, teams and improvements. The proof of the profit of wheat farming is found in the record of the threshing machines and grain scales, the excellent prices and all-round success of the grain grower. This proof is appended in the form of newspaper paragraphs and personal experiences, in perusing which the reader will please bear in mind that there are thousands of acres of unoccupied lands equally desirable and productive adjoining the farms which are referred to in the following verified and reliable statements of fact. Many more instances, equally striking, might be given if space permitted.

The Dwight Farm Company, of Dwight, N. D., sold Welden J. Fuller 320 acres of land last season for \$5,000. The crop this season paid for the land and all expenses.

W. B. Turner, of Orr, N. D., offered to sell his 160-acre farm last spring for \$1,600. He received this fall \$2,800 for the wheat raised on eighty acres. Mr. McMahan, in the same vicinity, received more for the wheat raised on fifty acres than he would have taken for his 160 acres last spring.

Harry Bushaw, near Manvel, threshed 132 bushels of red fye wheat from two acres of summer fallow, or sixty-six bushels to the acre. Doubtful persons measured the ground. This beats the sixty-one bushels at Park River, and the sixty-four bushels at Devils Lake, and for the present Manvel wears the ribbon.—*Manvel*, (N. D.), *Graphic*.

R. N. Ink says one of his fields, from which nine successive crops of wheat have been taken, yielded twenty-two bushels per acre this season. How is that for constant cropping, with no fertilizers returned to the soil?—*Wahpeton*, (N. D.), *Globe*.

In the spring of 1890 W. M. Jones bought a quarter sec-

tion of land of Peter Fyfe, with horses and seed, promising to pay in the future as they might yield. Nov. 2nd, Billy paid his debt, and has everything clear.—*Gilby*, (N. D.), *Globe*.

June 2, 1890, I sold a farm in Traill county on the crop plan—giving the purchaser four years to pay for it. Not a farthing was paid on the contract at the time of the sale. This morning I received this notice: "Send deed; money in bank to pay full amount of purchase price; avails of first crop." This is the kind of contracts I am making.—*J. MacSmith in Fargo*, (N. D.), *Republican*, Oct. 10, 1891.

John Busta threshed 2,147 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 825 of barley and 100 of millet this week. He thinks farming pays, and when we figure the market value of his crop we agree with him.—*Lidgerwood* (North Dakota) *Broadaxe*.

Arthur Edmunds, of Caledonia, threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat off of 500 acres. He raised in all 20,006 bushels of grain. Twelve years ago "when we were first acquaint" Arthur was holding down a claim of 160 acres.—*Walsh County* (N. D.) *Times*.

J. W. Lofthouse, of Kelso, Traill county, bought a 160-acre farm last year for \$2,100. His crop of wheat this season sold for nearly \$4,500, from which he paid for his farm, teams, machinery, &c., and had over \$1,000 left after paying all expenses.—*Grand Forks* (N. D.) *Herald*.

It is said that nearly every farmer now carries a check book, and they pay all of their bills by giving checks on the banks. They have too much money to risk anywhere only in a good bank.—*Wahpeton*, (N. D.) *Times*.

Mr. Spillman, the elevator man at Voss, takes the cake from all for big potatoes this fall. There is a big "Murphy" in the *Journal* sanctum from his garden in Voss which tips the scales at five and one-fourth pounds.—*Minto* (N. D.) *Journal*.

Frank Pitcher has completed threshing on his homestead and reports a yield of 2,400 bushels of wheat from 65 acres, an average of 37 bushels an acre, and 2,998 bushels of oats from 55 acres.—*Devil's Lake* (N. D.) *Inter Ocean*.

R. B. Warren threshed 143 bushels of wheat off from three acres and realized \$106.40 for it. Twenty-six acres yielded 1,152 bushels. John Carpenter cleaned up 4,850 bushels of wheat from 150 acres, and William Sprague had 1,500 bushels of oats on twenty acres.—*Gilby* (N. D.) *Globe-Gazette*.

Last summer Messrs. Barnum & Rice, of this city, purchased a quarter section of land a few miles north of here, the purchase price being \$10 per acre, or \$1,600. One hundred acres were prepared for cultivation, and the yield was thirty-six bushels per acre, quality No. 1 northern. The crop sold for \$2,700, which pays for the land and all expenses, and leaves a tidy sum besides.—*Mayville*, (N. D.), *Tribune*.

John A. Percival threshed an eighty-acre field just east of town, the result being 2,822 bushels of wheat, an average of 35¼ bushels to the acre, which sold for \$2,000—\$26 an acre. How's that for a crop? He had the land on shares, furnishing seed and twine, and paying half the machine bill. After deducting for interest on the cost of the land and taxes, his half of the crop nets him \$780, nearly \$10 an acre.—*Devil's Lake*, (N. D.), *Inter-Ocean*.

Edward Code, from seven acres, measured, threshed 414 bushels of wheat, or 59 1-7 bushels per acre, the grain also being measured. This was a small piece of timothy sod in prime condition for a crop. Benjamin Code, from twelve acres of grass sod, threshed 620 bushels, or nearly 52 bushels per acre.—*Park River*, (N. D.), *Witness*.

Ramsey county claims the largest yield on record because Hans Bryn threshed 1,628 bushels of wheat from thirty-two acres, an average of fifty bushels fifty-two and one-half pounds to the acre. Why, that is nothing in comparison to some of the enormous yields in Rolette county. John Frost threshed from twelve acres of wheat 618 bushels, an average of fifty-one and one-half bushels; Arthur Lott had twenty-three acres of oats and threshed 2,346 bushels, an average of 102 bushels; Gilbert had a potato that weighed five pounds; Crum, a stalk of corn that measured six and one-half feet and contained six large ears of corn.—*Dunseith* (N. D.), *Herald*.

John Harmon, near Park River, offered a quarter section for sale last spring for \$2,000 or \$12.50 per acre. He has taken from the land a crop of wheat worth \$28 an acre or more than twice the price he held the land at in the spring.

There are ever and ever so many cases in the state where the crops raised this year are worth more than the value placed on the land last spring.—*Grafton (N. D.) News*.

H. J. Randall, of Park River, on a half-section of land that he would gladly have sold last spring for \$3,000, has raised 260 acres of wheat, yielding 8,000 bushels of No. 1 Hard, which, at 80 cents a bushel, will bring \$6,400.—From 80 acres he had 2,000 bushels of oats and barley worth \$700. And since harvesting his crops he has sold his half section for \$5,000. His crops and sale of farm amount to \$12,100, or, after deducting all expenses for seed, harvesting, labor, threshing, marketing crop, &c., leaves Mr. Randall three times the amount that he would have sold for in the spring.—*Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald*.

Thomas Nisbet, of Mallory, Polk county, Minn., says: "I came here in 1877; had a little money, and a carload of horses. I now own 1,280 acres of land divided into eight farms, each provided with buildings. Wheat this year went as high on some pieces as thirty bushels to the acre. My land is all rented on shares, and my share this season was 3,500 bushels of wheat alone, besides oats, &c."

L. Wright, of Thompson, Grand Forks county, N. D., says: "I came here from Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1878 with very little means. I now own 320 acres all improved,

Last spring Wendling Zink purchased from John Fehsefeldt, a quarter section of land lying near Melville paying for it \$1,000. There was sixty acres on the piece of land ready for crop which Mr. Zink put into wheat. After threshing, the wheat was sold for \$1,480, the sixty acres coming within \$120 of paying for the whole quarter section purchased last spring. Mr. Zink had sixty acres of wheat on another piece of land that was equally as good and finds himself this fall possessed of enough money to pay all of his debts and have a handsome balance left to carry him through the next year.—*Foster County Independent*.

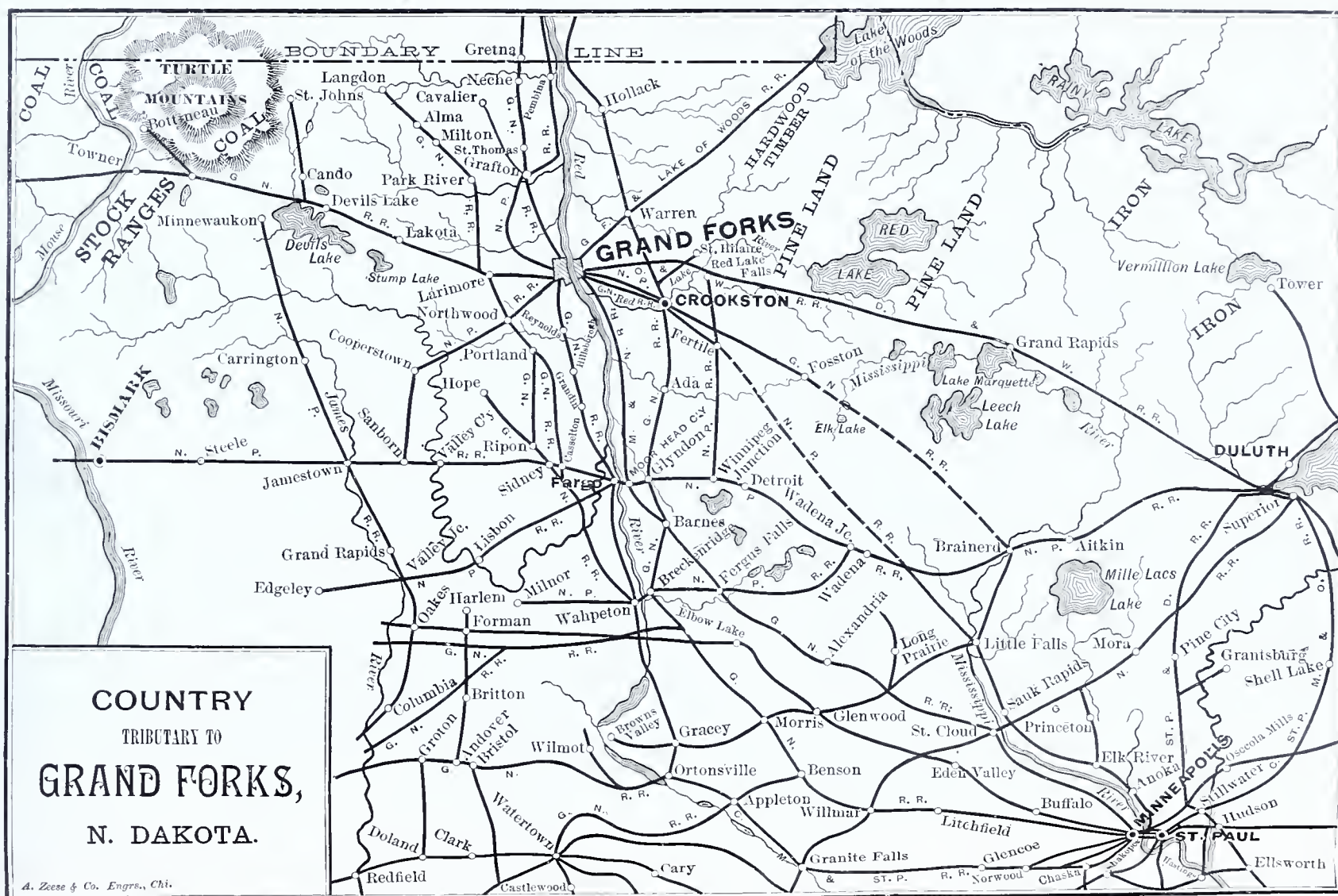
John W. Northrup, of Grand Forks, N. D., says: "I came from Bainbridge, N. Y., in 1883 and located near Manvel. I not only had nothing but was \$65 in debt.—Worked out three years. I now own 370 acres of land, with good buildings and machinery, in all worth \$10,000 and no debts. Raised 4,426 bushels of wheat and 1,156 bushels of oats this year. Always had good success with garden vegetables. My grove of box elder and cottonwood trees is doing well. A neighbor, William F. Dunning, came here five years ago, worked as a farm hand one year, now owns 480 acres of land. Had 6,000 bushels of wheat this year."

Gabriel Halvorsen is a man that farms on a moderate

says: "I came here in May, 1880, from Dalston, Simcoe Co., Ontario, without means, and am located four and one half miles southwest of Bathgate, where I own 240 acres of land. I have good buildings and plenty of machinery, and six horses. I have raised nine crops here, had no failures, and in the last five years my wheat has averaged twenty-six bushels per acre, oats sixty bushels, barley fifty-five. One year we raised 7,910 bushels of grain from 160 acres. Trees do well, as also garden truck and live stock."

William Kohne, of Park River, Walsh county, N. D., says: "I was not of age when I left Ridgeway, Winnecheik county, Iowa, for North Dakota. I had \$100 to start with. I have 320 acres of land, good dwelling, barn, granary, two self-binders, two wagons, plows, seeders, etc., twelve horses and eleven head of other stock. My crop this year was 4,300 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 900 bushels of barley and ninety bushels of flax. Do not feed my stock extra in the winter, but let them have free access to straw stacks. Better chance for a young farmer here than in Iowa."

James E. Sullivan says: "I came to East Grand Forks, Polk county, Minn., from Renfrew, Ont., in 1876, with \$1,500. I bought 160 acres and commenced farming the same year. I have farmed it ever since and never had a



have good buildings and plenty of stock and machinery.—Wheat has averaged twenty bushels to the acre all the time I have been here. I can freely advise my friends to come here, and if they mind their farms, cannot only make a living, but money. Most of my neighbors started with little or nothing and are now well fixed."

Richard Bennett, of East Grand Forks, Polk county, in Minn., says: "I came here from Winona, Minn., in 1878 with about \$1,000. I now own 410 acres of land with good buildings and machinery and no incumbrance. My crop this year is composed of 4,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 600 of barley and 300 of potatoes. I have a good growth of forest trees, including box elder, ash and elm. This is the country for industrious men, and I believe I do a duty to my fellow man who is looking for a chance to get ahead in the world to invite him to the Red River Valley."

Patrick Kelley, near Young postoffice, worth \$8,000, was a poor man five years ago, not worth fifty cents. Played in country dances to get money to support himself.

Adam Krak, near Cavalier, came here ten years ago with \$1,400 and twelve children and he is now worth \$10,000 and has helped his son who is worth \$9,000.

scale, but makes more money than some who farm on a larger scale. He worked a little over eighty acres of wheat this year, doing most of the work himself. He got thirty-four bushels to the acre—grades No. 1 hard—about \$2,000 for his summer's work.—*Grafton (N. D.) Record*.

The world can't show such results of farming as Bottineau county exhibits this year. Levi Mellon tells us he has 11,000 bushels of wheat and 2,200 bushels of oats. And this is no "bonanza" farming like the Grandins and Dalrymples, but the efforts of one hard working rustler, who has shown the world how to get rich. We take off our hat, in a business sense, to such men as Mellon—men who can wrest such victory from defeat. He had 1,000 bushels of oats from ten acres.—*Bottineau (N. D.) Free Lance*.

Angus McCallum, of Ardoch, Walsh Co., N. D., came from Lanark, Ont., in 1880, with no money. He now owns 960 acres, 500 in cultivation and balance in pasture. Has good dwelling and all necessary farm machinery and plenty of stock. His crops have averaged, per acre, as follows: Wheat eighteen bushels and oats forty-five bushels. He says the soil, health and climate are greatly better than any other country in which he has ever lived.

Rankin Watson, of Bathgate, Pembina county, N. D.,

failure. I own 1,400 acres of land. This year I had 16,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, 1,800 bushels of barley and 400 bushels of potatoes. One year I gathered 400 bushels of potatoes from one acre. I have raised on an average thirty bushels of wheat, eighty bushels of oats and fifty bushels of barley to the acre. I also own fifteen head of horses and thirty-five head of cattle. I have a fine brick dwelling and good stables, a nice grove of timber, and we live as comfortably here as we could any place in the United States, besides enjoying better health, as I do not think a healthier, purer or more bracing climate can be found in the world. We have excellent graded roads throughout the country, every section line being graded, and on every farm can be had a flowing well with little expense. There are many others who have done as well as I have. I am now worth \$40,000 and have made it out of my farm."

G. F. Thayer came from Independence, Kansas, in 1881, with about \$500, a team and a few farming tools. Now he owns 500 acres in Grand Forks county, 300 of which is plowed, seventy enclosed for sheep and about 100 in grass for pasture. He has good buildings, machinery and tools, his wheat has averaged twenty bushels to the acre, oats sixty-five bushels, barley forty bushels. Mr. Thayer is

particularly enthusiastic about sheep raising, and says:—"I started in three years ago with fifty head of sheep: I have now 280. I have sold enough wool to pay the expense of keeping and feeding them and also to defray the cost of building sheds. The sale of a few lambs has paid the cost price. Sheep will pay fifty per cent. profit. They yield seven to nine pounds of wool per head for which, unwashed, I get from nineteen to twenty-five cents per pound."

Leslie Scott, of Reynolds, Grand Forks county, N. D., says: "I came here in 1879 from Bangor, Mich., as a hired man without means and worked out a year at \$25 a month and board. I now own 1,200 acres. For the last two seasons I have rented my land. The crop this year amounted to 16,000 bushels of wheat, out of which I get about \$6,000 worth. There has never been a failure in my neighborhood in the twelve years I have been here. I have had good success in making butter. Many of my neighbors had little to start with. I like the climate here much better than in Michigan: in fact, I have every reason to like the Red River Valley."

"As I am a bachelor, I am not as fortunately situated as the most of my neighbors," says John Martin, near Church's Ferry, Ramsey county, N. D.: "and yet," he adds, "I am well enough satisfied with my experience as a farmer in North Dakota. I came here from New Hampton, Chickasaw county, Iowa, in 1883. Then the value of all my earthly possessions did not exceed \$20. I now own 480 acres of land, of which 350 acres are broken to the plow.—I have a good dwelling house, but my granary and barn are each much larger than my house. I have good farm machinery, a self-binder, grain drills, gang plows, harrows, &c. Last season I harvested 5,500 bushels of wheat from 200 acres and 1,000 bushels of oats from forty acres. Sixty acres of my wheat averaged forty bushels. I don't like to brag, but don't you think I am doing pretty well for an 'old bach'?" I am glad to say that my neighbors, all of whom came here with but little means, have been very successful."

A year ago William Stanley bought a quarter section of John Sparks, three miles south of Forest River, paying \$3,100 for it. This year's crop of wheat yielded 4,930 bushels, or 38 bushels per acre. This grain sold at sixty-three cents per bushel would pay for his farm. He has already sold half of it at eighty cents and will realize about the same on the balance. In all, \$4,264, or over \$1,100 more than his farm cost.—*Minto (N. D.) Journal*.

Some of the experiences of the Red River Valley farmers are really wonderful and can hardly be believed by those who know nothing of the circumstances. For example, take the case of Orange Wright, of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Mr. Wright came to Walsh County, North Dakota, from Osgood, Carleton County, Ontario, in 1879. He was not only a poor man, but \$200 in debt. He writes: "The prospect was not encouraging. I had a wife and four small children, and my health was much impaired. To-day, however, I own 320 acres of farming land, ninety in cultivation and a house and lot in Grand Forks. I have owned 640 acres, but recently I sold 320 for \$7,500. I have a good supply of farm machinery and some stock, although I have sold off my cattle. On 160 acres of my former land I raised five crops, which sold for \$11,000. The land cost me \$1,400 and I sold it for \$4,000. I have \$12,000 at interest and my home in the city is worth \$6,000."

This season I raised 185 acres of wheat, which threshed out 5,400 bushels. I had thirty-one acres of oats and twenty-six of barley, but have not threshed them yet. A very common yield of wheat this year was thirty-five bushels. A quarter section (160 acres) of one farm near Forest River produced forty-seven bushels. Oats went over 100 bushels to the acre. My farm lies one-fourth of a mile from Manvel, Grand Forks County. It is farming land altogether.

This is certainly a splendid country for poor men. Everything in the agricultural line can be engaged in. Poultry do as well here as anywhere. From one cow I have made in the month of January seventeen pounds of butter per week. I have never seen a greater variety of wild or natural fruit than grows here and I think the country must be suited to tame fruit growing.

E. C. and H. F. Arnold settled near Larimore, Grand Forks County, North Dakota, in 1880. Brought with them from Wilmington, Minn., about \$10 in cash, a little farm machinery and a couple yokes of oxen. They now own 1,840 acres, completely equipped with buildings and

machinery. Their crop in 1891 was 10,206 bushels of wheat, 2,700 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley. Have had one failure in ten years. The average yield for ten years has been eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre.

Eben Ross, of Park River, Walsh county, N. D. says:—"I was a boy when I came here in 1881, from Horiston, Wellington county, Ontario. I own 320 acres of land, the necessary stock and machinery and a good house and barn. I had 160 acres in wheat this year, yielding 4,500 bushels; from twenty-eight acres of oats had 1,500 bushels. This country suits me, and I would not care to move back to Canada."

At Elm Point some remarkable yields are reported. Nelson Lucas threshed off seven acres 419 bushels of Number One Northern. Albert Gastougnay, of the same place, had 2,000 bushels off forty acres; Luke McGuin's crop averaged thirty-one bushels per acre and nearly everybody is happy in the prospect of Number One Northern meaning one bushel one dollar, which makes easy counting.—*Langdon (N. D.) Democrat*.

E. Larson says in the Mayville (N. D.) Tribune: "I came to Traill county in 1871, and was the first settler on the Goose River west of Hillsboro. I know men who settled in the Goose River Valley about that time without a cent who are now worth from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars."

Mr. James McDonald, who owns land near me at Forest River P. O., Walsh County, came here from the eastern part of Ontario in 1879, with nothing. He now has 640 acres of good land, well improved and stocked, is out of debt, and this season raised between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of wheat."

George Taylor of Bathgate, Pembina county, N. D., says: "I came here in 1879 from Minto, Wellington county, Ont., and my farm adjoins the town of Bathgate. I had \$150 in money, and nothing else. My farm consists of 200 acres; 150 in cultivation and fifty of grass and pasture, with good barn, granary and comfortable house. Have raised eleven crops here, and had no failures. I have planted 1,600 cottonwood and box elder trees, and all doing finely. Very few of my neighbors brought much here with them, but most of them are now well fixed. The soil of the Red River Valley is the best in the world; the climate is much pleasanter than where I came from—no rain, slush or mud in winter. Health here is first-class."

Hon. D. W. Ensign reports that a ten-acre field on his farm just east of town, averaged sixty-four bushels to the acre. The exact yield was 639 bushels, elevator weight. The field was measured by Smith Fassett, who put the crop in and who vouches for its size.—*Devils Lake (N. D.) Inter-Ocean*.

A. R. Swendsen, of Petersburg, N. D., threshed 535 bushels of wheat from twelve acres, or \$300 worth more than the land cost him.

Levi Mellon came to this country in 1883 without anything except the pluck, grit and industry common to so many young Canadians. He now owns five quarter sections of land, 800 acres, and his wheat crop this year was over 11,000 bushels.—*Bottineau (N. D.) Pioneer*.

James Hinskey, of Breckenridge, Minn., bought eighty acres of unimproved land last spring for \$15 an acre. His wheat crop this season paid for the land and left \$240 surplus.

Cy Johnson threshed 700 bushels of wheat from a patch of twenty acres and realized \$547 in cash.—*Milton (N. D.) Globe*.

Oliver Knutson, of Michigan City, is satisfied with the result of his threshing. From ninety acres he received 2,300 bushels of wheat. This is not bad for a farm costing \$700.—*Lakota (N. D.) News*.

W. R. Merrick, of Grand Harbor, Ramsey county, N. D., harvested 7,000 bushels of wheat from 200 acres of land that cost him less than the value of 3,000 bushels.

F. E. Kenaston, of Breckenridge, Minn., bought \$1,400 worth of sheep in the fall of 1890. The wool of 1891 sold for \$750, and the value of the increase of flock is \$1,200.

Frank Beard, who lives near Reynolds, Grand Forks county, North Dakota, says: "I will permit no one to speak a word of disparagement to me about this great, fertile valley, made, it would almost seem, to enable men like myself to get a home. I walked into Reynolds eight years ago with a capital, all told, of \$20. For the first six

months I worked for \$35 per month, and during the first two years, as I had a sweetheart in Wisconsin, I had to make a good many trips back to the old home. Well, we got married, and I had \$2 and she had \$3 for a starter, and with that we set up in farming on our own account.—Now I control seven quarter sections of land and in 1890 I raised 3,800 bushels of wheat on one quarter section alone and cleared \$2,000 on it. In 1891 my crop was 17,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of barley and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. I have forty horses and other stock. I could name a good many who came to North Dakota without anything and are now well off. I am going to my old home at Star Prairie, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin, this winter and tell the folks that they ought to come to a good country."

"Some consider me an old settler of the Red River Valley," says Milo W. Scott, of Emerado, Grand Forks Co., N. D., "for I came here in 1878, from Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota. My capital consisted of a span of horses and buggy and \$200 in cash. Perhaps I might have done better had I settled elsewhere, but I am quite satisfied. I now own a farm of 960 acres, 600 plowed and in cultivation and fifty in fenced pasture. My buildings are two dwelling houses, one 32x36 feet; a barn 32x100 feet; two granaries, one 24x40, besides a good poultry house and other out-buildings. My farm machinery consists of three self-binding reapers, two mowing machines, grain drills, hayrakes, gang plows, &c., besides three farm wagons and three carriages and buggies. I have twenty-one head of horses, about thirty head of cattle and other stock, including two fine bulls (a Holstein and a Jersey).—This season I harvested 11,555 bushels of wheat from 485 acres, 5,010 bushels of oats from 100 acres, 400 bushels of barley from twelve acres and dug 400 bushels of potatoes from three acres. From one field of twenty-seven acres which had been summer fallowed I got 1,100 bushels of most excellent wheat, an average of more than forty bushels to the acre. I have been engaged in farming here for the past eleven years, and I consider that I have had good success, not only in general agriculture but in stock raising, tree culture, poultry raising and butter-making. I have ten good cows and we sell our butter very readily for thirty cents a pound."

Charles Carothers, of Emerado, Grand Forks county, N. D., says: "I came here from Pittsburg, Pa., in 1883, with \$5,000. I own 1,120 acres well improved. My crop this year includes 12,600 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats and 2,200 bushels of barley. I have had no failure of crops since living here."

Andinas Donville, of Neche, Pembina county, N. D., says: "I came here in 1877, from Belleville, Ont., bringing \$2,000 in money, and am now located four miles from Neche, where I own 1,000 acres of land, 500 of which is under cultivation, with two dwelling houses, three granaries, barns, etc., and plenty of farm machinery, and live stock. I have raised thirteen crops here, and have had no real failures: my wheat has averaged about twenty-five bushels per acre, oats sixty bushels, barley sixty bushels. Poultry and eggs and stock raising are profitable. Among my neighbors I may mention Joseph Morin, who came here a day laborer, and who now has four farms, a fine house and good improvements, and is worth \$15,000. My health has been greatly improved by coming here. The climate is drier and less subject to change than in Ontario. For health, pleasure or profit I would not exchange this country for Ontario. There is no grubbing, picking stones or ditching to prepare the ground for cultivation."

O. S. Sweet, near this city, raised on land that was in corn last year forty-two bushels of wheat per acre, and upon land that was summer-fallowed, thirty-nine bushels per acre. These figures are machine measure, and the wheat weighed nearly sixty-one pounds per bushel.—*Fergus Falls (Minn.) Journal*.

It is a short story, but a very interesting one that is told by Mr. George D. Lay, whose farm adjoins Emerado station, Grand Forks county, concerning his experience in farming in North Dakota. "I came here from Kewanee, Ill., in 1882," says he, "and have raised eight crops. I own 5,000 acres of land, of which 3,800 are improved. My plant of farm machinery consists in part of two threshing machines, seventeen reapers, six mowers, twenty plows, six seeders or drills and eighteen wagons. I have 103 head of horses, eighteen cows, thirty head of other cattle, eighty hogs, etc. This season I threshed 58,000 bushels of wheat from 2,200 acres, 10,000 bushels of oats from 200 acres

and 7,000 bushels of barley from 200 acres. From eight acres of potatoes I got 1,000 bushels, and I also raised about 8,000 bushels of rutabagas and mangel-wurzels. Since I have been here I have raised fifteen acres of trees without difficulty. I raise from 800 to 1,000 chickens annually and find them very profitable. I consider that farming, dairying and stock raising can be carried on here to better advantage than in any other country on the face of the earth.

A. A. Hood of Ojata, Grand Forks county, N. D., says: "I came from Wheeling, W. Va., in 1882, with about \$500; am pretty well fixed now with 2,000 acres of land, from a portion of which I gathered this year, in round numbers, 20,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of barley and 4,000 bushels of oats. I have good horses and cows, including a \$2,000 imported stallion. I have forest trees grown from cuttings planted seven years ago that now measure over eight inches through and stand over twenty-five feet high. It is a picnic to farm here compared with the rocky and stumpy land of West Virginia. I have no complaint to make of the Red River Valley, and many others are of the same opinion. A neighbor of mine, John Leake, came from Nova Scotia ten years ago, absolutely without means. He is now worth clear \$10,000."

very little means. I now own 320 acres, all improved, have good buildings and plenty of stock and machinery. Wheat has averaged twenty bushels to the acre all the time I have been here. I can freely advise my friends to come here, and if they mind their farms, cannot only make a living, but money. Most of my neighbors started with little or nothing and are now well fixed."

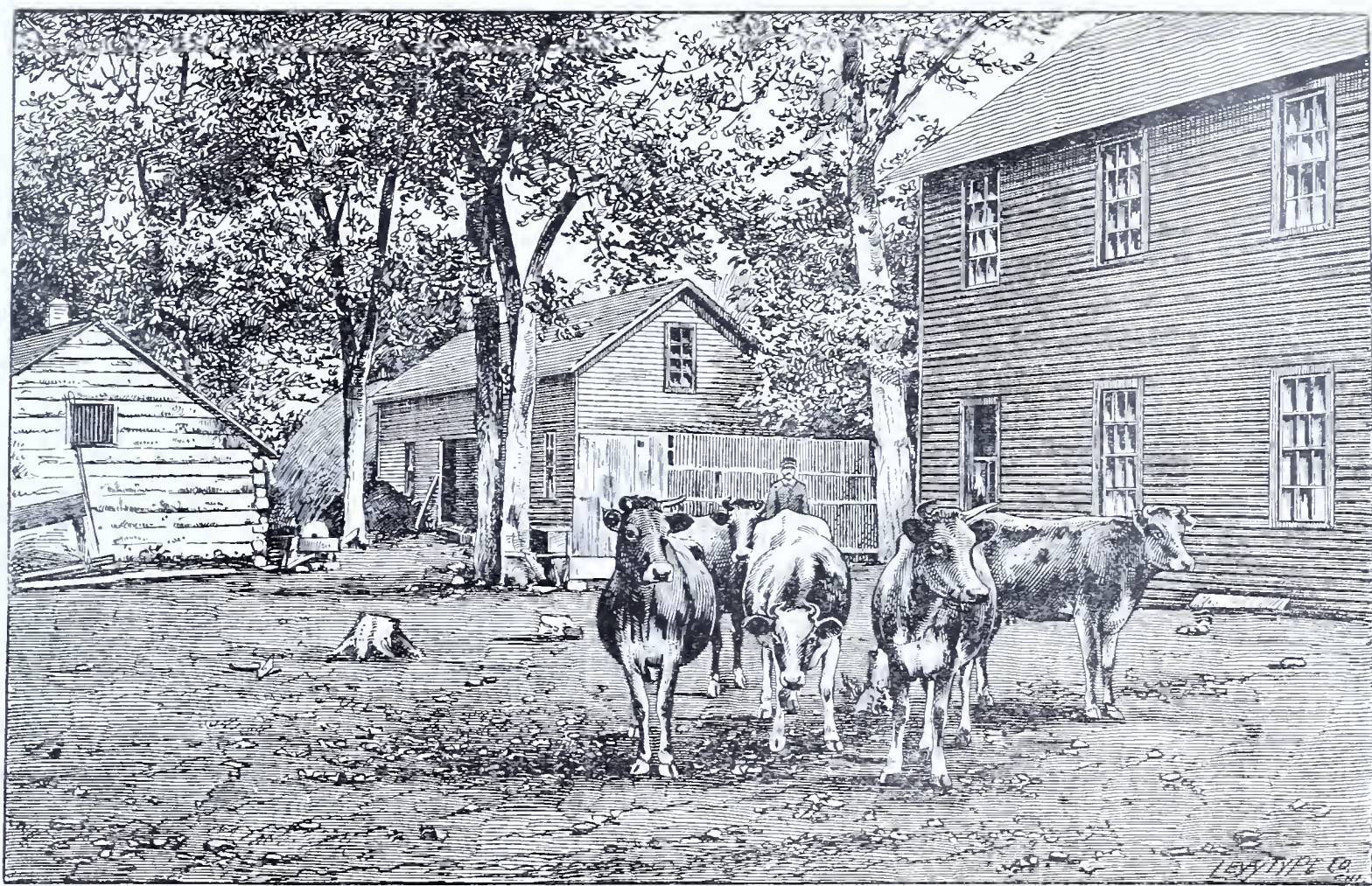
F. M. Comings, of East Grand Forks, Polk Co., Minn., says: "I came from a part of St. Croix Co., Wis., known as Mann Valley, twelve years ago. I had a team, wagon and a few household goods to begin with. I own 160 acres, but farm 160 acres of rented land. I have comfortable buildings for my family, stock, machinery and grain. My wheat this year amounted to 4,480 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; barley, 1,100 bushels. I do not think a poor man can do better in any other part of the world. Certain it is I like the Red River Valley."

Frank Brittain, of Reynolds, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I came here in 1881 from Chippewa Falls, Wis., with three horses and \$100 in money. I have an 800 acre farm, and my crop this year is 15,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000 bushels of oats. I keep about fifty horses, twenty-five cows and thirty hogs. Last winter my stock lived mostly on straw and came through in good condition. The

John Van Ruden, of Reynolds, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I came from Rochester, Minn., in 1883, with \$300 in money. I own 640 acres, with good machinery and plenty of stock. Wheat crop this year, 3,400 bushels; oats, 1,300 bushels; barley, 350 bushels. Vegetables are remarkably well. I gathered onions one year from a piece of ground at the rate of 1,100 bushels to the acre: a big story at first sight, but it's so. I have ten acres of trees averaging twenty feet in height. I would advise my friends to come to the Red River Valley if any of them are looking for new locations."

Edward O'Connor of Thompson, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I came from Lanark, Ont., in 1883. My present farm of 800 acres was bought three years ago for \$15,000; it is well improved property, having good buildings, elevators, etc. I have 9,000 bushels of wheat this year, besides 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,300 bushels of flax, etc. Some of my wheat land has been cropped for twelve successive years, and this year produced twenty-seven bushels to the acre. William Johnson, a neighbor of mine, started in five years ago without anything, and is now worth a good \$8,000."

F. Dangerfield, of Grand Forks, N. D., says: "I came here in 1877 from Brockville, Ont., with a team of horses



HERSEY FARM, NEAR GRAND FORKS.

Mr. Bernard J. Hart, of Grand Forks, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I left Simcoe Co., Ont., in 1878 for the purpose of settling in Manitoba. After traveling six weeks in that province I returned to North Dakota and settled down. I had about \$600 to start with. My farm of 720 acres is six miles from Grand Forks, besides I have twenty lots in the city. I have good farm buildings and machinery and stock to work 500 acres. My crop in 1891 was 11,000 bushels of wheat from 370 acres, 2,450 bushels of oats from fifty acres, 525 bushels of barley from twelve acres, 400 bushels of flax from thirty-five acres, and 1,100 bushels of potatoes from seven acres. My property is not quite all paid for, but I think we have done well in this western country, and any industrious man can do well. We have eleven children and the oldest is not yet sixteen. It is a healthy country and I can recommend my friends to come."

Jacob L. Hanson, of Calumet, Mich., located on his present farm four and one-half miles west of Merrifield, Grand Forks Co., N. D., in 1881. He had at that time enough money to pay his fare. Now he owns 320 acres, on which are located a comfortable six-room dwelling, a fine barn and a good granary. He has all necessary farm machinery, and has never known a crop failure.

L. Wright of Thompson, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I came here from Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1878, with

man who can't make money farming in the Red River Valley, can't do it anywhere."

M. K. Schumacher, of Reynolds, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I farmed about twenty years on a forty-acre tract near Fredonia, Wis., and hardly made a living. I came here in 1883 with about \$800. I now own an even section of land and have good buildings and machinery. My wheat fields yielded this year 6,000 bushels, and my profits will be at least \$2,000 above all expenses. Most of my neighbors were poor men when they came here, but now the great majority are in fair circumstances, and some are rich. My sons are comfortably located here, and I expect my son-in-law to come, and then the whole family will be around me."

John Schumacher, Sr., of Reynolds, Grand Forks Co., N. D., says: "I left my old home at Fredonia, Wis., with about \$1,000 in money and three horses and reached here in June, 1881. I own 480 acres of land well improved, and plenty of machinery; an artesian well 63 feet deep, furnishes me an ample supply of water for all purposes. I had this year 4,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 1,550 of barley. I have an artificial grove of one and one-half acres around my dwelling. Trees planted four years ago and will average about twenty feet high. Stock raising is profitable here as well as small farming."

as my sole property. I now own 1,237 acres of land free from any incumbrance. I cultivate about 500 acres. I had 13,000 bushels of wheat this year, 1,500 bushels of oats, 450 of barley and 1,000 of potatoes. One piece of 160 acres, cropped for thirteen years, produced the following: 3,896 bushels of wheat, 447 bushels of barley, 878 bushels of oats and 360 bushels of potatoes. I came here in poor health and am now a well man, with hopes of a good many years of life before me. Farming with machinery is not hard work in the valley, it is so free from stumps and stones."

W. L. Pickard of Niagara, Grand Forks Co., N. D., threshed 3,800 bushels of wheat from 100 acres.

J. A. Henry, of East Grand Forks, Polk Co., Minn., says: "I came here in 1879 from Fremont, Winona Co., Minn., with about \$400 in cash. I now own 320 acres of land with necessary machinery and stock, including twelve horses and thirty cows. My crops this year (1891) included 3,620 bushels of wheat from 140 acres, 2,600 bushels of oats, 1,600 of barley and 450 of potatoes. Great country for potatoes. One year I had 500 bushels from one acre. I have never had occasion to call a doctor for any member of my family since coming here twelve years ago. This is good enough country for me."

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

North Dakota has 1,764 public schools, employing nearly 2,000 teachers: 3,000,000 acres of public lands were given the state on its admission for the support of her schools and institutions, and none of it can be sold for less than ten dollars an acre. When the lands are all sold the state will have a permanent school fund of \$30,000,000. The division of land among its institutions is as follows:

	ACRES.
State university.....	96,000
Agricultural college.....	90,000
Reform school.....	20,000
School of mines.....	40,000
State normal schools.....	80,000
Public buildings at the capital.....	50,000
Deaf and dumb school.....	40,000
Institution for feeble minded.....	20,000
Asylum for the blind.....	30,000
Manual training school.....	20,000
Soldiers' home.....	40,000
School of forestry.....	40,000
Scientific school.....	40,000
Public schools.....	2,404,000
Total.....	3,000,000

ONE FARM'S RECORD.

Messrs. C. H. Laizure and W. H. Craig of Fargo, challenge the world to surpass the following farm record. Their statements are conservative and they court the fullest investigation. Names and items are given so that the truth of their statement can be easily verified:

"On April 1, 1888, we bought section 7, in township 141, of range 50, in Cass Co., N. D., from Thomas Hall, of Paris, Ont., on the crop plan by which we agreed to give 100 acres of wheat from the first crop as the first payment; 200 acres out of second crop for second payment, and one-half of all the crops thereafter at the market price for the wheat until the purchase price shall be paid with interest.

"The section contained 620 acres of land that could be tilled, the balance being used for roads and building sites.

"During the season of 1888 we broke and backset the entire section at a cost of \$2,170; the interest and bonus on borrowed money to pay for backsetting the land and the seed amounted to \$355.25; 800 bushels of seed wheat at 90 cents, cost \$720; seeding the section in the spring of '89 cost \$620; cutting, shocking, twine and hired help, fall of '89, \$868; hail insurance 1889, \$80; threshing 14,843 bushels, the crop of '89, at 11 cents per bushel, all help being furnished, \$1,632.73; delivering same at Argusville from machine at 4 cents per bushel, distance being five miles, \$593.72; plowing section, fall of '89 at \$1.50 per acre, \$930; lumber for one-story barn, 32x40 feet, \$191.67; cost of building same, including hardware, \$52.25; taxes for '88, including road tax on section, \$78.42; painting sign, name of farm, \$2; lumber and labor for 16x16 granary, \$200; seed for 1890, having sold the seed of 1889 in order to let men live in granary, \$460; seeding land, spring 1890, \$620; cutting, shocking, furnishing twine and all help, fall of '90 at \$1.30 per acre, \$806; threshing 10,500 bushels, crop of '90, at 11 cents per bushel, \$1,155.

"The 1890 yield is in part an estimate as we have sold 5,910 bushels at elevator at Argusville, and our granary, 16x40 feet and 10 feet high, is full of wheat, on the farm, which we estimate conservatively at 4,600 bushels. Further expenses were:

"Delivering 5,910 bushels from machine to Argusville, at 4 cents per bushel, \$236.40; cost of delivering balance in granary, except seed, to Argusville, at 3 cents per bushel, \$111.75; plowing section, fall of 1890, at \$1.25 per acre, \$775; taxes for 1889, including road tax, \$81.88; hail insurance, 1890, \$80; lumber for granary, 16x40x10 feet, \$188.21; cost of building same, \$53.30; extras too numerous to mention, \$25.

"The contract price of the section was \$13.50 per acre, wild, the commission paid the agent from whom we bought the land, and interest on the same, \$450.75; 100 acres of wheat (the first payment) at twenty-five bushels to the acre, at 67 cents per bushel in 1889, \$1,675; deed taken up Oct. 6, 1890, and interest on deferred payment, \$7,899.31.

"The above includes every expense from date of purchase, and total payment for land, and many things not essential to raising wheat for two full years, and leaving land plowed for the third crop.

"The total expenditure for 1889 and 1890, except taxes of 1890, not yet due, was \$23,111.70.

"The crop of 1889 yielded 14,843 bushels clear of dockage, worth \$10,685.60.

"The crop of 1890 yields 5,910 bushels already sold,

\$4,648.05; also 4,600 bushels now in granary for which we are today offered 87c per bushel, \$4,048. Wheat left from 1890 seeding and sold, \$54.82; total, \$19,436.47.

The result is as follows:

Total expenditures.....	\$23,111.70
Total receipts.....	19,436.47
Balance remaining unpaid.....	\$ 3,675.23

"The breaking and back-setting on the farm was all done by D. C. Tufts, of Argusville, and O. W. Francis, of Fargo, to whom all doubters are referred. This is not a booming article but a plain statement of what a farm, when it is properly farmed, will do in the Red River Valley.

You are not going on to the frontier in coming to the Red River Valley. Schools and colleges abound, churches of all denominations are established, there are newspapers in nearly every town and you find yourself at once in the midst of educated, refined and intelligent people.

Fuel costs less in the Red River Valley than in Kansas and Nebraska. We have close and direct connection with Duluth and West Superior, the great lake ports and coal distributing points of the Northwest. Besides, just west of us in the Mouse River Valley vast coal beds are awaiting development.

The people pursue their outdoor work during the winter season the same as in other parts of the country, but with less discomfort. There is general absence of mud, slush, rain or damp, raw winds; the cold is steady and dry. It may sting, but it never chills or gives one the shivers.

Much of the building in the towns in the valley is in the winter time. Cattle and sheep are at large a greater part of the cold season, and many get no shelter but that furnished in the timber.

One striking thing about the Northwest is the long days of summer. The country is so big that it takes the sun all night to go down. One can read the newspapers in the Red River Valley till near 10 o'clock at night by daylight. Perhaps here is one of the secrets of the rapid maturity of the grain, root and vegetable crops. This country has over 200 hours more light during May, June and July than you have at Indianapolis, and light is the great factor in growth.—*Indiana Farmer.*

The banking business of North Dakota, under a law about a year old, according to the report of R. E. Wallace, public examiner, shows sixty-one state banks Oct. 31, 1891 with a combined capital of \$808,135.78; deposits, \$2,269,222.20; average capital, \$13,248.12, and average deposits, \$37,200.44. The law has been of value to the state, having added about a million dollars to the taxable property. This does not include the national banks, of which there are about thirty, with capital and deposits many times greater than that of the state banks.

The altitude of the Red River Valley along the river varies from 962 feet above sea level at Wahpeton to 791 feet at Pembina—a fall of 171 feet in an air line, a distance of 200 miles. Fargo has an altitude of 903 feet, Grand Forks 830. There is a gentle slope of the valley toward the Red River, though the surface appears to be as level as a floor. To the ordinary eye the great body of the valley land appears as level as a threshing floor. There are gentle undulations, however, sufficient to carry off any surplus water; but for all practical purposes the surface is level and except for the occasional interruptions in crossing a stream, a plowshare could be run in a straight line for 200 miles. There is little waste land; no such area of exceedingly fertile soil, so desirably located and ready to so richly reward the labors of the husbandman can be found elsewhere in the world.

The seasons in the Red River Valley do not differ practically from those of New England, Ontario and New York. Spring opens during the latter part of March—often earlier—and seeding actively begins in early April, and is usually completed before the middle of May. Harvest begins from the first to the tenth of August. The first autumn frosts may ordinarily be looked for in September. Fall is a season of delightful weather. The freezing up of the ground so as to stop plowing, takes place from the middle of November to the first of December. Spring frosts occur as late as the middle of May, but very seldom cause

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any damage, as wheat and other small grains are not injured by frosts before the formation of the stalk.

In earlier days teamsters traveled with heavy loads all winter between the river and Fort Totten, on Devils Lake, 100 miles west, as well as to other military posts, across an unsettled country, and also from Winnipeg and from Grand Forks to Pembina, with the same security and confidence that would be met with in the Eastern or Middle states.

GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

Grand Forks county occupies a central position in the tier of Red River counties, about equally distant between the northern and southern boundaries of the state. It is crossed by the forty-eighth parallel a little north of the medial line, and is almost wholly included between the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth meridians. Its extent north and south is thirty-six miles and it averages east and west forty miles, comprising an area of 1,404 square miles, exceeding by about ten per cent. the area of the state of Rhode Island. The congressional townships included in the county are Townships Numbers 149 to 154 inclusive, of Ranges, Numbers 49 to 56 west inclusive, the two eastern ranges bordering on the river being fractional. Walsh county adjoins Grand Forks on the north, Traill on the

market facilities were established and farms opened to cultivation. The present population may be conservatively stated as 20,000.

Grand Forks county is included in the Red River Valley proper, except the western tier of townships, which are of more or less rolling surface with ridges or "hills" rising to an altitude of some 200 feet above the general level of the western portion of the valley and about 500 feet above the valley along the river. These "hill" townships resemble in contour the undulatory prairies of other states and are as conveniently cultivated as the "dead level" plains of the valley. Aside from these, the general characteristics of the county are the same as already included in the foregoing description of the Red River Valley. It is, however, worthy of note that Grand Forks county stands at the head of the list in the average production of the cereal that has made famous the land of Dakota Number One Hard wheat, reference to statistical tables appearing elsewhere in this publication, showing that this county, as estimated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, produced in 1891 an average of 26½ bushels of wheat to the acre. This is a higher estimate than is placed on any other county.

Fuel is abundant, the best varieties of wood being sup-

ket and shipping stations. Aside from the city of Grand Forks, which is the railway and commercial center of the valley, the important railroad towns are Larimore, the junction of two lines of the Great Northern, Emorado, Arvilla and Ojata, Kempton, Northwood and Niagara, McCanna, Orr and Inkster, Manvel, Meckinock, Gilby and Johnstown, Reynolds, Thompson and Merrifield. All of these towns are supplied with from two to six elevators, and general stores, while Larimore, Emorado, Inkster, Thompson, Reynolds and Northwood offer special mercantile and banking facilities.

There are upwards of 100 schools in the county, all of the best character. The State University and other collegiate institutions are located at Grand Forks. Churches of all denominations are strongly established.

Grand Forks county farmers are no further from the great central markets than are farmers in central Illinois or western Iowa. Grand Forks is about 310 miles from Minneapolis and the same distance from Duluth. Central and Southern Illinois are 300 miles from Chicago while Central Iowa is further from Chicago and Milwaukee than Grand Forks is from Minneapolis or Duluth. In addition to the immense storage capacities of elevators, the railways can, if necessary, haul away 50,000 bushels daily, thus relieving



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. GEORGE, ST. THOMAS, NORTH DAKOTA.

south and Nelson on the west. Originally a part of Pembina, Grand Forks county was given a separate organization in 1873 which was perfected the following year. The first settlements were made in 1869 and 1870, on sites now included within the city limits of Grand Forks. With the establishment of navigation on the Red River in 1871 the population increased to about fifty. In 1873 a school of eight pupils was sustained and in the same year the first school house was built at a cost of \$800, there being then 160 inhabitants. The first church building was erected in 1874 and a newspaper established the following year. The virgin prairie had been broken in 1872 and six acres put in cultivation by Capt. Alex. Griggs who, October 26, 1875 filed a plat of the original town covering ninety acres of his "claim" upon which he had exercised "squatter sovereignty" since 1871. The population in 1875 had reached something over 2,000. In 1879 the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway constructed a line northward through Minnesota to the international boundary, passing twenty-six miles east of Grand Forks. The fertility of the soil had then become generally known and preceding the advent to the county in the following year of the two lines of the Manitoba railway from the east and south, had attracted a large immigration. In June 1880 the population of the city numbered 1,800 and the county 6,248. With the extension of railway lines, thriving villages sprang up,

plied from large bodies of timber growing on both sides of the Red River. The Turtle and Forest Rivers, in the northern part of the county, are also skirted with a good growth of native timber and some is found along the Goose River, which flows through three of the western townships. Coal is, however, more generally used than wood, the best Pennsylvania anthracite selling for nine or ten dollars per ton. Native lignite coal of superior quality is mined in several of the western counties, notably, in Ward county at Burlington on the Great Northern and at Dickinson and Sims on the Northern Pacific. This coal burns freely and without the offensive smoke and odor of bituminous coal and does not form clinkers. Scientific tests have shown that it compares favorably in heating power with the coals of Iowa, Ohio and Indiana. Its cost at the mines does not exceed one or two dollars a ton and the supply is inexhaustible.

Good wells are obtained at moderate depth. Artesian wells have been sunk in many parts of the county and abundant flows secured. In addition to never failing wells, the principal streams with numerous tributaries and coulees afford excellent water for stock purposes.

Railway facilities are unsurpassed. Three lines of the Great Northern and one line of the Northern Pacific traverse the county, bringing all points within easy access of mar-

excessive demands upon elevators and preventing possibility of blockading the market. Farmers may, if they desire, ship their own grain, the railways being required by law to furnish cars to them without discrimination in favor of elevators or large shippers. A large per cent. of the last crop has been shipped direct by the farmer who produced it, without selling to elevators or storing. This affords the producer all the advantages of competing markets in the way of prices and grades. Freight rates are somewhat higher in North Dakota than in Ohio or New York, but are reasonable when compared with other new states. From points in this county to Minneapolis or Duluth by either the Great Northern or Northern Pacific, the rates on wheat are eighteen cents per hundred pounds, which fix the price of wheat in the local market at about sixteen cents under the Duluth market. The local price for the last three years has ranged between seventy-five and ninety cents.—The cost of production is generally estimated at from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, leaving a good profit for the producer of a staple cereal that will command the highest price in the markets of the world as long as the staff of life continues an article of human diet. When there ceases to be a demand for bread, then the North Dakota wheat grower will be out of business. Until then, wheat will continue to be put upon the market in North Dakota at less cost and greater profit to the producer than in any other state. All

kinds of small grain, grasses, root crops and vegetables grow to the greatest perfection. Prairie hay is abundant. Early varieties of corn mature readily in ordinary seasons, though not extensively cultivated. Stock growing is a profitable industry, attended with the highest success.

The population of Grand Forks county has increased about 200 per cent. since 1880. Following are the official figures of the last census by minor civil divisions:

Agnes township.....	284
Allendale township.....	372
Americus township.....	554
Arvilla township.....	259
Avon township.....	330
Bentru township.....	345
Blooming township.....	442
Brenna township.....	310
Chester township.....	384
Elkmount township.....	209
Elm Grove township.....	265
Fairfield township.....	139
Falconer township.....	118
Ferry township.....	471
Gilby township.....	463
Grace township.....	221
Grand Forks township, including Grand Forks city.....	5,245
Grand Forks city.....	4,979
Ward 1.....	961
Ward 2.....	637
Ward 3.....	984
Ward 4.....	699
Ward 5.....	1,049
Ward 6.....	649
Harvey township.....	85
Hegton township.....	191
Inkster township, including part of Inkster village.....	411
Inkster village (part of).....	111
Total for Inkster village, in Inkster and Strabane townships.....	211
Johnstown township.....	316
Lakeville township.....	308
Larimore township, including Larimore city.....	663
Larimore city.....	553
Levant township.....	187
Lind township.....	337
Logan township.....	102
Loretta township.....	209
Mekinock township.....	382
Michigan township.....	369
Moraine township.....	64
Niagara township.....	236
Northwood township, including Northwood town.....	828
Northwood town.....	268
Oakville township.....	247
Oakwood township.....	157
Pleasant View township.....	270
Rye township.....	106
Strabane township, including part of Inkster village.....	428
Inkster village (part of).....	100
Turtle River township.....	249
Union township.....	382
Walle township.....	750
Washington township.....	459
Wheatfield township.....	210
Total, Grand Forks county.....	18,357

STATISTICS FOR GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS

Year	Total Assessed Value of County	Total Assessed Value of Personal Property	Average Assessed Value of Farm Lands	No. Acres in Crop	No. Acres Deeded Land
1884	\$3,643,794		\$2.99		
1885	4,399,384		3.65		615,378
1886	4,655,071	\$1,472,692	3.76		
1887	5,014,586	1,576,268	3.78		672,435
1888	5,444,243	1,576,644	3.65	253,329	696,712
1889	5,842,097	1,819,227	3.64	309,378	721,274
1890	9,613,239	2,253,884	6.44	353,187	736,036
1891	9,834,574	2,256,118	5.44	343,144	748,202

REAL ESTATE

YEAR	Assessed Value of Land	Assessed Value of City and Town Lots
1880	\$ 376,008	
1885	2,215,320	\$ 798,445
1886	2,396,908	792,768
1887	2,542,774	957,054
1888	2,550,514	1,017,085
1889	2,846,867	1,174,823
1890	5,088,719	2,271,636
1891	5,184,738	2,363,718

CROP STATISTICS

	1889	1890	1891
Bushels of wheat	3,454,003	3,522,000	6,881,624
Bushels of oats	741,094	910,000	1,854,940
Bushels of barley	48,273	391,000	682,343
Bushels of potatoes	115,763	53,200	243,697
Bushels of flax	1,694	27,000	22,878
Bushels of corn	1,214	2,500	7,656
Tons of hay	34,866	45,000	42,746
Pounds of wool	4,449	8,200	36,490
Pounds of butter	75,955	262,615	340,596

LIVESTOCK

Year	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	SWINE
	No. Value	No. Value	No.	No.
1885	5,812	6,768	710	3,059
1886	6,348	4,992	885	4,882
1887	6,180	7,232	1,176	3,481
1888	7,280	\$426,528	8,120	1,237
1889	8,529	531,792	9,589	1,770
1890	11,688	583,047	13,017	2,354
1891	12,160	629,454	13,251	3,594

COUNTY FINANCES—BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Court House and Jail, refunded August 1, 1889.....	\$10,000
Bridge, issued August 1, 1881.....	4,000
Jail issued May 1, 1883.....	10,000
Court House extension, issued April 1, 1885.....	15,000
Seed Grain, issued April 13, 1891.....	6,000
Total.....	\$45,000

ASSETS

Court House with extension and vaults.....	\$ 66,000
Court House block.....	35,000
Jail with sheriff's residence.....	30,000
Hospital and lots.....	5,000
Total.....	\$136,000

SUMMARY

Balance in treasury August 1, 1890.....	\$ 38,247 33
Collected by treasurer from August 1, 1890 to August 1, 1891.....	296,264 00
Total.....	\$334,611 33
Disbursed by treasurer from August 1, 1890 to August 1, 1891.....	271,877 49
Balance in treasury August 1, 1891.....	\$ 62,733 84

SCHOOL STATISTICS

Population of school age.....	4,587
Seating capacity of school houses.....	5,009
Number of teachers.....	111
Value of school property.....	\$173,559 00
Teachers' salaries for year.....	33,757 98
Total receipts for year.....	71,529 88
Total expenditures for year.....	58,844 18
Cash Balance on hand.....	12,685 70

BIG FARMS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

SENATOR CASEY TELLS HOW THE BONANZAS ARE MANAGED—PRICES OF CEREALS MUST RISE AND PEOPLE MUST PAY THE FARMERS WHAT THEIR PRODUCTS ARE WORTH—SHORTAGE IN THE WHEAT CROP PREDICTED.

One of the biggest farmers in the United States, and the man who controls perhaps as large an amount of cultivated land as any man in the United States Senate, is Senator Casey of North Dakota. The Carrington and Casey Land Company has a large number of square miles of North Dakota land, and it has 5,000 acres under cultivation. Senator Casey is the business manager of this tract, and he is one of the broadest-minded farmers in the country. He looks, however, more like a scientific literateur than a farmer, and he is one of the best business men and one of the most cultivated gentlemen of the senate. He is a man of broad ideas, high culture, and he has made a considerable study of all questions relating to the agricultural interests of the country. He comes from the region of large farms, and when I asked him today to tell me something of the biggest farms in the United States he replied:

"I suppose the biggest farm in the United States is the Dalrymple Farm, which is located in the Red River Valley and which belongs to Oliver Dalrymple. This farm contains 30,000 acres of the richest of Dakota lands. It is well farmed, and its output is very large. The finest farm in the United States is the Grandin Farm, which belongs to E. B. and J. L. Grandin, who came from Tideout, Pa., some years ago and bought a large tract of North Dakota land. This farm is in the Red River Valley about twenty-five miles north of Fargo. It has from 10,000 to 15,000 acres under cultivation, and it has made a profit of \$480,000 during the last ten years. The lands composing it are worth from \$35 to \$50 per acre, and Mr. Grandin has other farms near this. He is one of the best farmers in the country, and has as superintendent Mr. A. W. Dalrymple, a nephew of Oliver Dalrymple, who owns the big farm.—In addition to these farms there are in North Dakota a great number of farms ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 acres. We have 5,000 acres in one place, and we keep 4,000 acres of this under cultivation."

"How can you manage such a large farm, Senator?" said I.

"The big Dakota farms are run on business principles," replied Senator Casey. "Everything is systematically arranged, and we know just exactly what everything costs and what everything is worth to us. A farm like ours, for instance, has its bookkeeper, its overseer and its employees.—We have reports every day from the farm showing just what has been done during the day and what each man, each horse and each machine has done. We estimate the wear and tear of every machine in proportion to the amount of work it does, and we credit it with all the repairs and know its life and value. We know just what each acre of wheat costs us and the profits arising from it, and we can tell to a cent just how much of an interest we are getting on the capital we have invested. All farming of this kind is done on a large scale. We have, for instance, twenty harvesters, and we can harvest 320 acres of wheat a day. In putting in the wheat we drill in about 250 acres a day, and our machines are all worked under the directions

BONDS

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School Corporations, Cities and Counties proposing to issue bonds either for purposes of erecting public buildings or for refunding former issues of bonds will find ready sales at the highest market prices by corresponding with us.

Eastern holders of first-class School and County Bonds issued in the Dakotas or in Minnesota desiring of realizing on such securities will find us at all times ready to buy. Correspondence solicited.

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GRAND FORKS,

NORTH DAKOTA.

of a foreman, so that neither time nor labor is lost. In threshing we can thresh from 1,200 to 2,000 bushels of wheat a day with one machine, and the grain runs from the threshing machine into wagons, and these are dumped into the pit of our grain elevator and carried by an endless chain of buckets to the rooms in which we wish it to be stored."

"Do you think, Senator, that the tendency of the times is toward small farms rather than large ones?"

"No," replied Senator Casey, "I do not. I think that everything points to expansive farming. The farms of the future in this country will be large ones rather than small ones. Farming becomes more of a business every year, and the outlook is that from now on farming will be one of the best paying industries of the United States. The day of cheap lands is passing away. There is very little unoccupied government land left which is worth anything, and the day has come when the price of cereals must rise and the people must pay the farmers what their products are worth. The increased consumption of wheat the world over averages 40,000,000 bushels every year, and this increase will go on. The time will come when there is less wheat than the world wants, and prices will have to rise to induce the farmers to raise it. As it is now it does not pay

are no such buildings in any other North Dakota town, and none, so far as I am aware, in any town in the West of the population of Grand Forks. They represent the accumulated wealth of less than twenty years' occupancy of this fertile Red River country. The question will be asked at the outset, I imagine, why Grand Forks is able to make such an exceptionally fine showing of stately business blocks? The answer will be evident to any one who will take a half hour's stroll from end to end of the town, following the course of the river. Grand Forks does not depend wholly on handling grain and on the trade that comes from selling goods and machinery to a farming country. It has another important resource—that of manufacturing, and it is this, added to the business of trading with a highly productive agricultural district, that has given it an altogether exceptional degree of prosperity. Manufacturing enterprise was not forced at the start for the purpose of town booming, but came about naturally from the situation of the place at the junction of the Red Lake River with the Red. The former river is the outlet of Red Lake, the largest body of water lying wholly in the state of Minnesota, and with its tributary, the Clearwater, it drains the best pineries in that state. Logs are floated down to Grand Forks, and the railroads centering here and running out

directions—a natural point for large lumbering manufacturing operations, for four reasons: first, the log supply; second, the market afforded by a large town; third, the proximity of the mills which brings as fuel money enough to pay for driving the logs; third, the excellent facilities for drying and lumber, and fourth, the extensive field for sale in the plains country of the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas and Montana. All the standing pine in the region drained by the Red Lake River outside of the old Indian reservation is controlled by T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, but the pine lands on the reservation which will be surveyed and sold next year will be open to the enterprise of new concerns. The Grand Forks people desire to call the attention of lumbermen in Wisconsin and Michigan to this virgin field of untouched pine and to the advantages their city offers as a point for the manufacture into lumber of the future product of that field.

Let me add here that the lumber business in all its forms and with all its allied industries is about to receive a powerful impetus throughout the northwest. Nine tenths of the farmers on the prairies of Western Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Manitoba are still living in the small, temporary houses they put up when they first took possession of their homestead claims. They are now getting out of debt



WILLOW FARM, A. L. MC CALLUM, GRAND FORKS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA.

to raise wheat in most parts of the United States. The State Board of Agriculture for Ohio lately investigated the matter and found that it costs \$20 an acre to raise wheat in that state, and the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Toledo made a similar investigation and found it costs \$20 an acre to raise wheat in Southern Michigan. We find that it costs us about \$6 per acre for all the wheat we raise in North Dakota, and you cannot get the farmers to raise wheat in Ohio until you pay them a price that will net them a good percentage over the \$20 that it costs them to raise it. I look for the time when wheat will be \$1.50 a bushel, and even at that rate it will hardly pay to raise it in some parts of the Union."

CITY OF GRAND FORKS.

E. V. SMALLEY, IN NORTHWEST MAGAZINE.

The striking feature about Grand Forks, which is sure to impress the stranger most at first view and to occasion interest and inquiry, is the number of tall, solid, city-like buildings on the main business street. These structures, four and five stories in height, are of the latest styles of architecture, and are finished in the costly and tasteful way now popular in the cities. They have passenger elevators, tiled hallways, polished hardwood interior work and are prodigal in the use of ornamental iron and brass. There

across the prairies north, south and west make this an excellent point for the manufacture and the distribution of lumber. The mill owned by T. B. Walker now saws 15,000,000 feet a year and it is all wanted for local consumption in North Dakota. The sawmills naturally served as the basis for industries using lumber as raw material and there are now two large mills making sash, doors and interior finishings. Much of the best pine lands around Red Lake have hitherto been closed to lumbering operations by the barriers of an Indian reservation, but these barriers are now removed by the granting of lands in severalty to the Chippewa occupants of the reservation, and hundreds of thousands of acres of good timber will now be surveyed and constitute a great reserve of natural wealth on which Grand Forks will draw for many years to come.

In fact the situation of Grand Forks with reference to its future development as a lumber point is peculiarly strong. The Red Lake region contains the largest body of standing pine east of the Rocky Mountains. This region is shut off from the headwaters of the Mississippi by a watershed. Its logs can, therefore, never be run down to the mills of Brainard, Little Falls and Minneapolis. They must come out by the Red Lake River, the outlet of the Red Lake, which flows into the Red River at Grand Forks. At Grand Forks the logs reach a point from which railroads radiate in seven

and the good crop of 1891 has given thousands of them a surplus to spend in improvements. The first use they will make of their money will be to build better homes for their families and better shelters for their stock. The next five years will be a great building period all over the prairies and there will be a market opened for great quantities of lumber. The towns, too, which for the most part have rested for the past four or five years, are beginning to take a new start and will be large consumers of building material. All established lumber manufacturing points, like Grand Forks, will profit largely by this new activity in the lumber trade.

The buildings which are worthy of special mention as creditable to Grand Forks are the following: The Hotel Dacotah, five stories high (the old spelling of the word as used by Longfellow in Hiawatha is followed); the Security Block, a banking and office building of five stories; the Bartholomew Block, five stories; the Grand Forks National Bank Building, five stories and high basement; the HERALD Building, four stories with a tower; the Metropolitan Opera House; the Odd Fellows' Block; the Syndicate Block and the passenger station of the Great Northern, built entirely of Kettle River stone at a cost of \$30,000.

The manufacturing concerns of the city include, beside the big saw mill and the two sash and door factories, a

foundry and machine shop and five flouring mills, four of considerable capacity. Grand Forks is now the leading milling point in the state, its mills having a combined capacity of 800 barrels per day. They are all members of the North Dakota Millers' Association, an organization which has proved to be very useful in getting a reputation for North Dakota brands and securing a market for them abroad. It keeps an agent in Liverpool—J. F. Hillyer, formerly of Bismarck, who took orders last month for 15,000 barrels more than the association could supply, and it has a central office in Grand Forks, in charge of its secretary, Geo. H. Winters. Formerly, what North Dakota flour went to Europe was emptied in Chicago into "buyers' bags," a trade name for bags bearing the brand of some once popular mill not now in existence. Now each mill is able to market its flour in its own bags and thus build up a reputation for itself on the merits of its product.

Grand Forks County is one of the very best wheat raising districts in the Red River Valley. There has never been a crop failure in this county, and the short crop years have always shown a yield large enough to make farming profitable. This year the harvest was enormous. Before threshing began sanguine people said that the county would have 5,000,000 bushels. They have been advancing their figures ever since. The whole region may be said to revel in wheat. Nearly the whole winter will be occupied in threshing from the stacks. It is not an exaggeration to say that the average Grand Forks county farmer will receive more money for his wheat crop of 1891 than he considered his farm and improvements worth a year ago. The strong feature in wheat farming in such a reliably productive region as this is that it is fairly profitable in ordinary years and that there is sure to come at almost regular intervals a great, glorious, bountiful harvest, making a genuine year of jubilee.

There are many shrewd business men in Grand Forks, who have put money into the tall, handsome business blocks with the belief that the town is not going to stop where it is with a population of some six thousand, but it is going to grow into a city. Their arguments are forcible and interesting. They begin with the premise that so extensive a region of highly fertile land as the Red River Valley must in time develop somewhere an important commercial center. This is sound. There are certainly as great resources in the valley to support a city as those which have made Lincoln, Nebraska, Des Moines, Iowa, or Topeka, Kansas. Those places have no advantages over Grand Forks except age. Now if there is to be a city in this prodigiously fertile valley, other things being equal, it would be at a point approximately central. Grand Forks is nearly central to the whole valley from north to south—from Wahpeton to Winnipeg; it is more than any other important place the central town of the valley. The next point to be considered is the matter of railway communication. Railways now radiate in seven directions from Grand Forks. There are two more roads almost in sight. First, and of very great importance to the future of the place, is a direct line to Duluth which will shorten the distance to the head of Lake Superior by one-third over either of the two existing routes and open to settlement and enterprise the country around the lakes which feed the Mississippi, that is now almost a *terra incognita*. The second road is a short southwestern line to the Northern Pacific to form a direct line from Grand Forks to Jamestown, Bismarck and all points further west in the N. P. belt of country. With these two additional lines built Grand Forks will have absolutely nothing to desire in the way of railway facilities. Now we come to the backbone of the argument. Has Grand Forks any one special advantage over other towns in the valley which will be likely to give her a dominant place in the future? Yes; she is the only town on the Red River that has the Northern Minnesota pineries at her back and can draw upon them for logs to be floated down to her doors. The Red Lake River, flowing into the Red River of the North at Grand Forks, gave to the town a steady prosperity all through the period of depression in other Dakota towns, because it added manufacturing to the ordinary resources of trade, and this little tributary log carrying stream is destined to do great things for the little city at its mouth. It gives her an exceptional claim to large future growth in the opportunity it affords to add to her advantages as an agricultural those of a manufacturing center. I know it is easy to construct ingenious theories to show that a town must grow to be a city, but I have rarely heard such strong arguments as these advanced in favor of any new place. In addition

it might be said that the whole Red River Valley is very young; its settlement is still sparse; scarcely one-fourth of its lands are under tillage; its productivity is so great that it will support a heavy population; its climate is favorable to health and longevity; and that while all its towns will make great progress in the near future it must develop some one of these towns into a chief central city.

Seventy thousand acres of school lands in Red River Valley counties will be offered for sale March 15 next, subject to leases that expire April, 1893. Of these lands, 9,000 acres are located in Grand Forks county with appraised value of \$14 and upwards per acre. Walsh county has 10,000 acres and Cass 12,000 of the same valuation. Richland has 15,000 acres appraised at \$10 and upwards, and Traill 16,000 acres, valued at \$12 and upwards. Lands contiguous to these yielded from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre the past season. Within ten years the proceeds of school land sales and leases will yield sufficient income to sustain the schools without a tax levy for school purposes. The total value of all school property in the state is \$1,550,000. The total expenditures for all school purposes for the year ending June 30, 1891 were about \$650,000. The present school population is 45,439.

North Dakota, particularly the Red River Valley, has demonstrated her capacity this year, to produce wheat beyond that of any other state. The enormous yield per acre on lands that have grown successive crops of wheat for years without any fertilizer, proves the wonderful fertility of the soil in that section. It has not only astonished the natives this year, but has attracted marked attention all over the country. We have well authenticated reports of fifty bushels to the acre on small areas and as high as thirty bushels average on tracts of a thousand acres. The direct net revenue arising from the profit on the wheat crop of a large number of farms has exceeded the price at which the land itself was valued. This has been indeed a debt paying year in North Dakota, and had it not been that the means at hand to safely harvest and thresh the crops were inadequate to the needs, there would have been few wheat farms in that state that could not have had a snug balance in bank in addition to clearing them from all incumbrances. As it is, however, North Dakota is in a much more prosperous condition today than she ever was before, and with the diversity of her interests now vested in cattle, horses and sheep, as well as in wheat farms, a brighter prospect dawns for the future of this grand state, which gives great encouragement to those particularly who are directly interested in her prosperity.—*Northwestern Farmer*.

After a few years it will be impossible to keep people from coming to the Red River Valley. All that is required now is to make the country known. In some sections real estate men must be glib and smooth of tongue in order to get the new comer to invest. But here, the country talks; the black soil speaks to one with convincing logic, the dry ozone gives one new vigor, and the visitor will need no urging; he will stay if he can get a piece of land. How is it that the Red River Valley land agent is so different from those of all other portions of the globe? He is not a talker. All he has to do is to show the property and make out the papers. Land here sells itself. And so we predict this valley will soon be the popular resort of a good class of citizens. Farmers will come and buy a quarter section from the big plantations and we shall see here the best improved country in America—this plain will be thickly dotted with pleasant homes. This is no extravagant picture. It will happen because nature has so determined. The wealth of soil and desirability of climate are the irresistible forces that are at work in our favor.

The opportunity offered by North Dakota to thousands of young men is thus set forth by Frank J. Mead: "The door is just now open to 18,000 young men who are wondering what they shall do to make themselves useful to themselves and their fellows during this brief life of ours. North Dakota has millions of unimproved acres waiting the magic touch of labor to blossom into honestly earned competency for young men of energy and resource. Will the young fellows of Yankee blood leave these prizes to those of foreign birth and alien extraction? Then they need not charge the fault of future disaster to the fates. There is room for tens of thousands of those of Puritan blood and Puritan energy right here in North Dakota, and those who come now can take the prizes by reaching out for them."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Vermont Loan and Trust Company

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31, 1891.

RESOURCES

Real Estate Securities.....	\$464,901.47
Notes and Discounts.....	39,191.65
Stocks and Bonds.....	9,769.02
Due from Agents.....	7,359.82
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	43,026.49
Total	\$564,248.45

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$175,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits....	30,491.70
Debenture Bonds	262,200.00
Fund for Payment Debenture Bond	
Interest	10,475.82
Bills Payable	35,000.00
Certificates of Deposit.....	6,450.12
Due on Miscellaneous Accounts ..	44,630.81
Total	\$564,248.45

H. MANN, Jr., President

H. L. WHITED, Vice President

F. W. WILDER, Treasurer

R. M. SHERMAN, Secretary

OFFICES:

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

North Dakota is a land of sunshine, in summer and in winter. Statistics from the government signal stations show that the Red River Valley averages only about seventy cloudy days per year while Illinois has 102, Wisconsin 109, Iowa and Pennsylvania 118 each, Massachusetts and Indiana 128 each, Ohio 130, Michigan 135 and the State of New York 153.

The average annual precipitation of moisture is ample to grow and mature crops. The records of the last seventeen years at Pembina show the average annual rainfall to have been twenty-two inches, while the record for ten years past at Fargo gives an average of a little more than twenty-seven inches. From 1874 to 1891, at Pembina, the average monthly rainfall for May was 2.91 inches, June 3.78, July 2.53, August 2.34. From 1881 to 1891, at Fargo, the averages were; May 2.97, June 4.37, July 4.85, August 3.42. These figures show that the greatest precipitation occurs during the growing season, when most needed.

The amount of snowfall is lighter than the average of other northern states. In the winter of 1886-7, a season characterized by unusual storms, the snowfall of North Dakota was 47.8 inches, as compared with 55.7 inches in New York, 60.5 in Connecticut, 61 in Michigan, 63.9 in Massachusetts, 86 in Maine and New Hampshire and 87.2 in Vermont.

North Dakota's equable climate is pre-eminently healthful as appears from the mortality statistics taken from the federal census. In the United States, the general rate of mortality is one in sixty-six, in Pennsylvania one in sixty-seven, in Wisconsin one in eighty-two, in Iowa one in eighty-four, in Minnesota one in eighty-six and in North Dakota one in 166.

OUR FINANCIAL STANDING.

It has been observed that money talks. It is not less true that the centralization of capital in the City of Grand Forks and its permanent and profitable investment here and in the Red River Valley has attracted the attention of capitalists and investors throughout the country. The promptness with which the capitalists of the Red River Valley came to the relief of the elevator companies last fall and tided them over the financial crisis then impending has not escaped notice. The enormous capital placed in bond investments by houses in Grand Forks has given our city a prominence in the financial world that few of our citizens realize. Striking evidence to this effect is in possession of the HERALD. Capitalists of this city are in receipt of letters from brokerage and bond companies of Kansas City, Omaha and elsewhere inviting them to invest in a line of short time and demand securities which are not offered except to houses known to have an immense capital at all times available. These securities consist of various forms of commercial paper, national bank stock, bonds, &c. It is a significant fact that these securities which are seeking a market among our capitalists are paper drawn by parties in the older states, such for instance as Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. Much of this paper belongs in Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, Lincoln, Muscatine and Des Moines. It is the intention of this article to call attention to the fact that the capitalists of Grand Forks are recognized as among the leading financiers and investors in the west, and that for that reason, or stating it in another way, the City of Grand Forks has a standing as a financial center equal to any city east or west and approached probably by no other having the same population. Financial strongholds do not grow and cannot live except in a country rich in productiveness, and reliable in resources. Such a country is the Red River Valley, and the solid financial standing of our cities testifies to the enviable reputation that our valley enjoys throughout the United States.—*Herald, June 15, 1891.*

ELOQUENT FIGURES.

Those who labor under the delusion that the Northwest is a bleak and inhospitable region, should read and commit to memory the fact conveyed in a short special telegram in yesterday's Tribune from Grand Forks, N. D. This telegram gave the official report of a sale of school lands in five counties in the Red River Valley, and the figures are significant.

These lands are not particularly choice for that region, either in fertility or location, yet the average price per acre received was \$20.26, and not an acre sold for less than \$16.25, the prices ranging from that sum to \$30. Remember too, that this was no small tract, but comprised

30,129 acres scattered through five counties. Another point should be borne in mind, viz: that the purchasers were generally farmers who have been growing wheat in the Red River Valley for years and are thoroughly familiar with the possibilities of the soil and climate. They know exactly what they are about when they pay \$20 and \$30 per acre for unimproved land.

Remember still another fact: These men have earned the money with which to make their purchases by farming on Red River Valley land. If these facts do not speak volumes for the unrivaled resources and prosperity of that region then there is no such thing as evidence. The same land could have been purchased five years ago for less than \$5 per acre.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A PROFITABLE RED RIVER VALLEY CROP.

James Holes, the well known extensive Cass county farmer, who managed the experimental farm of the Fargo Agricultural College this season, reports the following experience with potatoes:

"Last spring I planted ten acres in potatoes, with an Aspinwall planter, using 250 bushels of 'early Ohio' for seed. They were of medium size, and planted whole.—During the season they were cultivated twice and hilled up once—2,800 bushels were harvested. The following is a summary of the cost:

250 bushels of seed @ 25 cents	\$ 62 50
Labor of planting (4 men and 4 mules)	25 00
Labor of cultivating (1 team 4 days)	12 00
Labor of hilling (1 man and horse)	6 00
Picking bugs	20 00
Digging @ 5 cents per bushel	140 00
Marketing @ 5 cents per bushel	140 00
Interest and depreciation on Planter	19 50
Total	\$425 00

I have received \$1,004.00 from potatoes sold, and have 800 bushels left. I shall save enough for seed and use in my family, the rest I shall sell, and believe that my net profit from the ten acres will be not less than \$900.

PROSPEROUS RED RIVER VALLEY.

How much money did you have when you came here?

Didn't have any. Had a yoke of oxen, a wagon, wife and babies.

How much land do you own now?

Three hundred and twenty acres, with good house and barn, twelve head of horses, twenty head of cattle and some hogs and sheep.

In other words you have \$6,000 worth of property, all made in eight years and don't owe over \$1,000 all told.

The above is the average result of random interviews with farmers who were in town Wednesday, surely a wonderful tribute to the productiveness of the Red River Valley, and one the knowledge of which should be spread broadcast over the East for the information and benefit of home seekers.

That we have drawbacks no one will deny, but it is equally true that in the essentials, a rich soil, a healthy climate, equally fitted for grain and stockraising, we lead all other sections. We have had short crops and we have had years of abundance, but never a failure in this favored valley.—In the worst years millions of bushels of grain still go out of the country. Contrast this state of affairs with much lauded Kansas and Nebraska, each one of which has lost thousands of people in the last three years on account of three complete failures in large portions of each state. Yet these people in their adversity only hustle the more to secure immigration from the east, while every county and every town is working with might and main in Texas, Florida, Tennessee and other southern states shouting for "Northern energy and Northern capital," while we with the real resources have been hiding our light under a bushel. The tide of prosperity and immigration is nevertheless once more setting into the Northwest. We are glad to see a movement started to take advantage of this state of affairs. Let the good work go on. Let every one of our citizens write a letter, yes a dozen, home to friends in the East describing our grand valley. Let us always speak well of our homes to all comers, and let our county commissioners fit up a car with products of field and farm and send it east on a missionary tour the coming winter. If all will put a shoulder to the wheel success is bound to be the result.—*Warren (Minn.) Sheaf.*

Just think of it! Over 300 farmers in North Dakota who raised over 10,000 bushels of wheat each—*Bismarck Tribune.*

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THE CITY OF GRAND FORKS--

radiate in seven directions, affording transportation facilities to all points in North Dakota and Minnesota. It has the finest railway depots west of St. Paul, and eight miles of side track within the city limits. It is the seat of manufacture of pine lumber from the Red Lake districts, upwards of eight billion feet of prime pine being directly tributary to this city. Its flouring mills have an aggregate capacity of 800 barrels daily, of the most popular brands in the market. Its grain elevators have an aggregate storage capacity of 350,000 bushels. Its four national banks have an aggregate capital of \$305,000, with total resources of \$1,910,281, and individual deposits, demand and time certificates aggregating \$1,416,610. Its loaning companies report that during the year 1891, the amount of mortgage loans paid were eight times the amount of new loans placed. Abundant crops and general prosperity have enabled borrowers to discharge their obligations, compelling the loaning companies to seek new fields for investment of funds which have been largely placed in Washington and Idaho.

Grand Forks is the seat of North Dakota State University, with full collegiate, normal and preparatory courses, and admirably equipped with library, laboratories, museum, gymnasium, apparatus etc., and has an attendance of 175 students. The University-Conservatory of Music includes the usual complete courses, with 150 pupils under instruction. Grand Forks College, a Scandinavian institution recently established, has complete academic courses, admirable buildings and equipments, with 150 students. The Northwestern College of Commerce affords instruction in the elements of a practical business education, holds day and evening sessions and has sixty students. There are nine church edifices, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, Scandinavian Methodist and Lutheran.

Grand Forks has three commodious public school buildings, with all departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high school, a corps of nineteen teachers, and a total enrollment last year of 1,019 pupils. Teachers' salaries amount to about \$12,000 and value of school property is \$90,000. All the leading religious denominations have tasteful and commodious houses of worship.

Grand Forks has a population of 6,000. Its real estate assessment for 1891 was \$2,174,942, and personal property assessment \$582,780, or a total assessment of \$2,757,722. Buildings erected and brought to completion in 1891 increased the real property assessment of the city by \$122,082, a figure that is 60 per cent. of the total increase of city really assessment for the entire state for 1891. The city owns a complete system of waterworks valued at \$175,000, including seven miles of water mains. One and a half miles of mains are contracted for to be constructed this year at a cost of \$10,500. The city owns two fine iron bridges spanning the Red River, erected at a cost of \$65,000. Also real estate valued at \$15,000 and fire apparatus worth \$6,000. The total assets are \$261,000, with cash in the treasury, \$17,118. A system of sewerage is under contract, partially constructed and to be completed this year at a cost of \$50,000. The city is lighted with gas and electricity. There are seven miles of gas mains, 115 public gas lamps. The daily capacity of the gas plant is 200,000 cubic feet. The electric light plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 incandescent lights and thirty arc lights.

Grand Forks has the largest and most luxuriously equipped hotel anywhere in the Northwest outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Three other first class hostels are supplied with the latest and most approved appliances in lighting, heating, etc. Grand Forks is the headquarters of Red River navigation and the terminal point for all water shipments of grain. The U. S. Government fleet engaged in improvement of Red River navigation also has headquarters at Grand Forks. Grand Forks is the seat of the United States circuit and district courts and of the United States land office for the Grand Forks land district. A bill is now pending in congress for the erection of a government building at Grand Forks. Grand Forks has a magnificent opera house, the Metropolitan, erected at a cost of \$80,000, a gem of architecture and decorative art, and of unapproachable elegance that would be creditable to a city of 100,000 inhabitants. The Metropolitan is a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of its projectors, all of whom are citizens of Grand Forks.

Grand Forks has three daily papers, five weeklies and two monthlies. The Morning HERALD publishes full associated press dispatches and enjoys a large circulation throughout the Northwest.



GRAND FORKS LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Manufacturing Interests That Establish the Commercial Supremacy of the City of Grand Forks.

The Finest and Most Extensive Tract of Pine Lands in America Directly Tributary to this City.

Grand Forks the Center of Lumber Manufacture and General Supply for North Dakota and Montana.

One of the leading manufacturing industries of Grand Forks is that of lumber, an interest that has already contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city and is destined to establish the commercial supremacy of Grand Forks. The Red Lake reservation in Minnesota comprises the largest unbroken tract of pine lands in the United States. This immense supply of pine lumber is made tributary to Grand Forks by natural water-ways, affording excellent drives for bringing logs directly to the city. Here unrivalled facilities for manufacture and shipping to all points north, south and west make Grand Forks the natural center of this important industry, the distributing point for the entire state and a large portion of Montana. The enormous demand for lumber and all kinds of building material in all the cities and towns, and on the farms that are to be opened in every section of this magnificent domain ensures a ready market at prices remunerative to manufacturers. This guarantees steady employment and good wages to an ever increasing number of employes, who necessarily turn a large share of their earnings into the arteries of trade. The industry is yet in its infancy and is susceptible of development in as many lines as there are uses for manufactured lumber. An immense saw mill is in operation with daily capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber, 60,000 shingles and 20,000 lath, giving employment to 125 men. The motive power is a 500 horse power engine driven by steam generated from six large steel boilers. There are also planing mills, door, sash and blind factories, shops for the manufacture of general interior finishings, etc. Altogether the lumber industry employs upwards of 200 men.

Grand Forks offers flattering inducements to parties with capital to engage in the various lines of wood manufacture, farm implements, wagons, carriages, sleighs, furniture, wooden ware, etc. Here is the raw material, here the facilities for manufacture and shipping, and here is the centre of an immense market of which the demand is certain to exceed the supply for decades to come.

The present supply of lumber comes from lands adjacent to the great reservation about Red Lake. This region was visited last summer by an exploring party from Grand Forks. The result of the expedition, the character of the country, together with all information relative to the pine land question appear in the following article written by a representative of the HERALD:

"Taking the Northern Pacific to Red Lake Falls, where the first night was spent, the party was conveyed by wagon to the Indian agency on the south shore of the lake, a distance of seventy miles. This passage was made in two days. The last day being through dense forests and interminable swamps, over a road but little traveled. The country from Red Lake Falls to the reservation line is a beautiful, undulating prairie, interspersed with running streams and groves of oak and poplar. It is well settled with French-Canadian farmers, and evidences of thrift and prosperity abound on every hand. From Lost River to the Indian agency, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, the country is a succession of swamps and forests, and only an occasional small tract of land suitable for agricultural purposes being encountered. The Indian agency is situated on the south shore of Red Lake, is well sheltered by timber, and commands a splendid view of the lake. It is a sub-station of the White Earth agency, and is in charge of Mr. G. B. Reed. Dr. Belt, formerly of Minneapolis, has supervision of the medical department, to whom, and his estimable wife, Mr. Anderson and the HERALD man are indebted for hospitable treatment. Mr. J. C.

O'Brien, formerly of Red Lake Falls, is also stationed here as the government blacksmith. He has thoroughly explored the country adjacent to the lake, and has a fund of information as to its diversified resources and brilliant prospects. There is a cluster of ten or twelve buildings at this point, among them being three stores, two hotels kept by thrifty Indians, a school building, church, and the residences of Agent Reed, Dr. Belt, and Mr. O'Brien. Along the shore of the lake for many miles east and west of the agency, live the Indians, many of whom were born there and have raised large families. All live in comfortable log houses during the cold winter months, and in airy summer houses made of birch and cedar bark, during the warm months. Surrounding each domicile is a well cultivated garden, with corn, potatoes, onions, beets, squash, and other vegetables growing in great profusion. In addition to these food products derived from the soil, the Indians are successful fishermen, and catch by means of nets, ample supplies of choice fish, wall-eyed pike, pickerel and gold-eyes, being among the varieties. But notwithstanding these bountiful gifts of nature in the way of food supplies, many of the Indians are too indolent to procure enough to eat, and hunger prevails in many households.

After a hasty survey of this locality, the party procured a canoe and the services of a trusty guide, and set out for Red Lake River, but owing to high winds and consequent rough water, two days were spent in paddling to the river, along the south and east shores of the lake. After reaching the river, however, no further difficulties were encountered. Two days and a half of steady paddling brought them to Thief River Falls, where after a night's rest in clean, comfortable beds, provided at the Ogahmah Hotel, they drove to St. Hilaire and took the Great Northern train for Grand Forks.

The country bordering on the Red Lake River from Red Lake to within a few miles of Thief River Falls is much the same as that described from Lost River to the agency—a series of forests swamps, and wild rice beds, with now and then a limited tract of land suitable for farming purposes. It is now the hunter's paradise, as all kinds of game abounds, from moose and deer to geese, ducks, pheasants and other varieties of the feathered tribe. Ere long, however, this country will be utilized by stockmen, for the grasses are extremely rank and luxuriant, the water soft and pure, and the timber ample to shelter thousands of head of stock. There are many thousands of acres which will produce five tons of red-top and blue joint hay to the acre, while timber and water are found on almost every quarter-section.

RED LAKE PINE LANDS.

It is estimated by practical lumbermen that there are 8,000,000,000 feet of pine on the land now embraced in the reservation, and 3,000,000,000 feet north of the reservation and tributary to Lake of the Woods and Rainy River. In addition to pine there is an unlimited amount of other valuable timber, such as cedar, spruce, hard maple, oak, birch and poplar, all of inestimable value to the fertile agricultural region in the Red River Valley and beyond. The bulk of the pine is on streams emptying into the lake or Red Lake River, notably the Clearwater, Sandy, Little Rock, Black Duck, Garmorant and other rivers further east and north of Red Lake. Mr. Walker's logs have thus far been obtained on the Clearwater, while P. & J. Meehan's supplies come from the Sandy River. All of these rivers have an abundance of water this year and driving is comparatively inexpensive. Mr. Walker's logs are driven down the Clearwater which empties its waters into the Red Lake River at Red Lake Falls. The Meehan Bros.' logs are driven down the Sandy River into the lake and then towed by steamer, a distance of ten or twelve miles to Red Lake River where they float unobstructed to Thief River Falls. At this time the Meehans have three or four million feet of logs on the upper waters of the river which will arrive at their mills at Red Lake Falls in a week or two. Mr. Walker has also a drive of several millions below Red Lake Falls which in due time will reach his Crookston and Grand Forks mills. A large tract of pine owned by Mr. Walker is on Wild Rice River which empties into the Red River in Norman county, Minnesota, not far south of Caledonia, in Traill county. Owing to low water heretofore, this timber could not be driven out of the Wild Rice, but this year there is an abundance of water, and in all probability next year's supply of logs for the Walker mill in Grand Forks will come from the Wild Rice pineries.

Pursuant to the Nelson bill, surveying corps have been at work on the reservation, but it is doubtful whether they

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GRAND FORKS, N. D.

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OFFICES:

Second Floor, Grand Forks Nat'l Bank Block,

Cor. Third St. and DeMers Ave.

will be able to complete their work this season. One party has been driven from the woods by the voracious mosquitoes, but they expect to resume work in September and complete their contract this fall. Another party was organized in Crookston last week and will commence operations immediately. It is generally believed, however, that the surveys will not be finished and the appraisals made until next summer, and that one year from next winter will be as soon as the reservation timber can be obtained.

The surveys are confined within the limits of townships 147 to 154, and ranges 30 to 43. This area embraces the reservation and the lands ceded by the Indians, and includes the two classes of land—those classified as pine lands, and those as agricultural—the latter class alone being subject to homestead entry.

In this connection the following letter is printed for the benefit of those concerned:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 21st. 1891.

Mr. George B. Winship, Grand Forks, N. D.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, transmitting a copy of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Grand Forks, held on June 12th last, urging this office to push the survey of the pine lands on the Red Lake Indian reservation, in Minnesota, and stating reasons why said lands should be placed on the market as soon as possible.

dams. The congressman who takes hold of this matter and carries it to a successful culmination will certainly earn the title of statesman, and the gratitude of thousands of people living on the treeless prairie of the great Northwest. It is of vital importance to North Dakota, and especially to the city of Grand Forks, that the river should be improved. We want our share of the Red Lake pine, and it must be delivered at our doors as cheaply as possible. A free, unobstructed water-course will do the business. It will make Grand Forks the great lumber emporium of the Northwest. Let something be done about this matter at once.

That Red Lake is destined in the near future to become one of the great interior summer resorts there can be no doubt. It is a beautiful lake, or rather pair of lakes—each body of water being about sixty miles in length by from twelve to fifteen miles in width. It has a sloping gravelly beach, wide enough for many miles for four or five teams to drive abreast. The water is pure and soft, and excellent for bathing purposes. For many miles along the beach bathers can wade into the lake for a quarter of a mile without reaching deep water. The banks are fringed with timber, and many picturesque scenes are noticeable. The time is coming when the shores of the lake will be lined with summer cottages and myriads of pleasure boats ply its waters. Hail the day.

One of the most promising little villages on the Red



MAIN BUILDING—UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

In reply you are informed that the authorization of the survey of the pine lands within the ceded portion of the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota, is vested in the Secretary of the Interior, guided in the matter by the recommendations of the commissioner of Indian affairs. This office acts under specific directions from the department as to surveys within said reservation. I am unofficially advised, however, that it is contemplated to soon authorize additional surveys within the Red Lake Indian reservation to the extent of \$50,000.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Assistant Commissioner.

With the exception of a few miles of rapids at several points on the Red Lake River, notably between Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, the river is navigable for small steamers of light draught. If the attention of the federal government was called to this matter, no doubt a sufficient appropriation could be procured to remove the rocks, snags and other obstructions to navigation. The construction of two or three locks and dams would overcome the present difficulties of navigation and open a waterway to one of the richest sections of the Northwest. If the great prairie country west of the Red River Valley expects to enjoy the wealth of timber on Red Lake and tributary streams, at the lowest possible cost, they must agitate the improvement of the Red Lake River, and an imperative demand must be made upon congress to appropriate sufficient money to construct two or three locks and

Lake River is Thief River Falls. It is admirably located at the confluence of the Thief and Red Lake Rivers, with a rich agricultural country lying north and west, and the reservation with its wealth of timber, farm and meadow lands to the east. A large part of the original reservation has lately been ceded to the government and is now being surveyed and will soon be open for settlement. Nearly the entire Indian trade which amounts to many thousands of dollars in a year comes to this place. The river at this point is about 250 feet wide and with the exception of a few places known as the rapids, is navigable for inland vessels. All along the banks of the river are springs of the finest water flowing the year round. The river has a fall at this place of about two feet to the mile, as is demonstrated by the dam now built across the river which has a fall of fifteen feet and backs the water for eight miles. The capacity of the water power is estimated at 750 horse power. There are two flour mills, two saw mills under process of construction, and a full complement of other business houses. Frank Kratka and Carl Kritezschmar are the townsite proprietors and real estate rustlers, and they miss no opportunity nor spare no expense to build up and boom the Falls. H. E. Mussey, editor of the Press, Chas. Robbecke, proprietor of the Ogahmah Hotel, F. J. Stebbins, W. W. Gibb, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sanders and others are hustlers and enthusiastic in their faith in the future of their town. What it needs, however, is a railroad, after

2570.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NAT'L BANK

At close of business, Dec. 2, '91.

ASSETS.

Loans	\$340,499.08
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,125.00
Cash on Hand and with Banks	181,464 83
	<u>\$548,088.91</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits	36,027.63
Circulation	22,500.00
Deposits	389,561.28
	<u>\$548,088.91</u>

getting which it will certainly take a position as one of the most prosperous and thrifty cities in Northern Minnesota. With its excellent water power, its proximity to a rich agricultural region on one hand and immense forests of pine and other kinds of timber on the other, it cannot fail to assume metropolitan proportions in due course of time.

THE LAW.

Following are the salient features of the law under which the cession, surveys, appraisals, allotment and final sale of the lands will be made:

Section four provides that as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause all of so much of said reservations as are not fully surveyed to be surveyed as government lands are surveyed; and in making such surveys the surveyors shall carefully ascertain and note and return on the plat, and in the field notes all forty-acre or lesser sub-divisions, on which there is any pine timber standing or growing, and which tracts are for the purpose of this act termed pine lands; and upon completion of such surveys the Secretary of the Interior shall cause each forty-acre or lesser sub-division of such pine lands not allotted as hereinbefore provided to be appraised by three competent men, to be appointed by him, which appraisal shall in no event be less than \$3 per acre; said appraisers shall also, in respect to all portions of said reservations which have heretofore been fully surveyed and not allotted to the Indians under this act, make a careful examination of such portions, for the purpose of ascertaining and listing all forty-acre or lesser government sub-divisions on which there is standing or growing any pine timber, and which tracts are for the purpose of this act, termed pine lands, and which pine lands shall also be appraised by said appraisers, but not less than \$3 per acre. All other lands on said reservation which are not pine lands as herein defined, shall, for the purposes of this act, be termed agricultural lands.

SECTION 5. That after the said pine lands have been surveyed, ascertained, listed and appraised as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior, shall, after having given two months' notice of sale through a newspaper of general circulation, published at St. Paul, Duluth and Crookston, in said state, through the United States land officers for the district where the said lands are situate, offer for sale and sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in forty-acre or lesser sub-divisions; but such sale shall not be for a less price than the appraised value, nor shall more than one-tenth of said pine lands be disposed of in any one year, nor otherwise than in this act provided.

SEC. 6. That when any of the agricultural lands on said reservation not allotted under this act have been surveyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall give thirty days' notice thereof, through at least two of the principal papers published in the state of Minnesota, and, at the expiration of said thirty days, the said agricultural lands so surveyed, shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws; *Provided*, That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall pay to the United

States for the land so taken by him, the sum of \$1 for each and every acre, in four equal annual payments, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor only at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said \$1 per acre therefor, and due proof of occupancy for said period of five years; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, prior to the date of final entry shall be null and void: *Provided further*, That any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under either of said laws, may make a second homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

FIGURES THAT TALK.

The record of school land sales in Grand Forks and adjoining Red River Valley counties constitutes the most effective immigration document that can possibly be published. Figures do not lie. The prices actually paid for these lands by farmers who are fully acquainted with their

lived in the vicinity of these lands from five to ten years and know exactly what they are doing when they buy them at \$20 per acre.

Surely no more convincing evidence than these figures could be presented to show the inducements to immigration that are afforded in these Red River counties. Farming pays here. Crops are never-failing and harvests are abundant. Real estate investments are as safe as government bonds when wild land sells for \$20 dollars per acre. There is no chance for mistake here. These are figures that talk.—*Grand Forks Herald, June 7, 1891.*

THREE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The figures of Statistician Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, are out for the three leading crops of the country—corn, wheat and oats—for the year 1891. Considered separately, the following facts may be gleaned:

CORN.—Total acreage, 76,204,515; product, 2,060,154,000 bushels; value, \$836,439,228. The average yield for the country is placed at twenty-seven bushels per acre. The

largest acreages are in the following states, viz: Iowa, 9,560,716; Illinois, 7,011,336; Missouri, 6,796,318; Kansas, 5,314,337; Nebraska, 4,762,840; Indiana, 3,712,380, with Tennessee and Texas closely following.

The largest number of bushels is of course found in Iowa, 350,878,000, followed by Illinois with 234,880,000.

The figures for North Dakota are given at 38,922 acres, and 701,000 bushels—(somewhat increasing the acreage and reducing the yield estimated by Commissioner Helgesen, though it should be borne in mind that Mr. Helgesen expresses his opinion that the estimates of corn furnished him by crop correspondents are too high.)

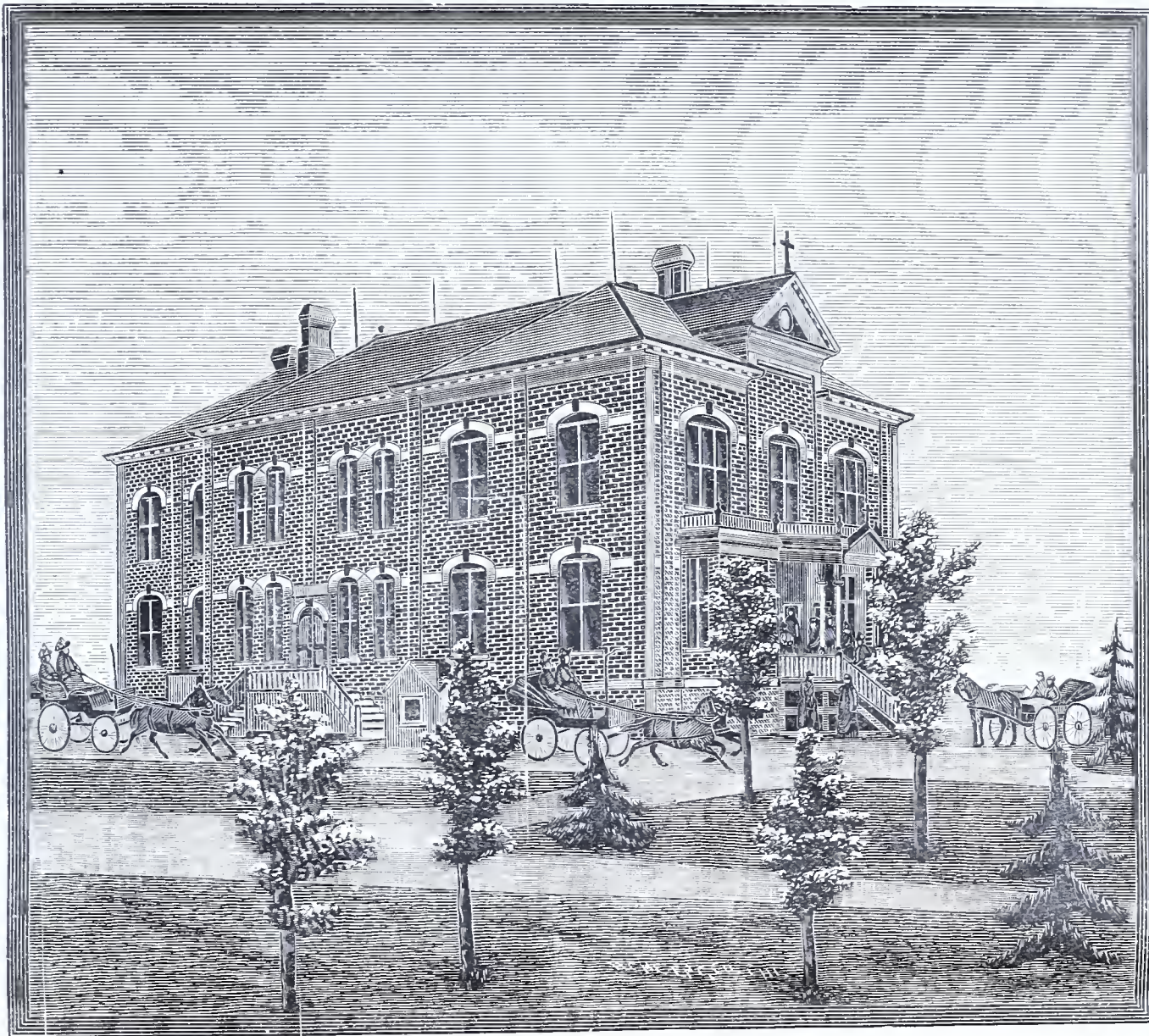
According to the Washington figures, North Dakota raised more acres of corn in 1891 than Oregon and Maine combined, and three times as much as Rhode Island, and more than Utah and New Hampshire, and nearly as much as Colorado, New Mexico, Massachusetts, Vermont or

Connecticut. In bushels raised North Dakota does not make as good a showing, although she exceeds the product of either of the states of Oregon, Rhode Island and Utah, and stands well up to that of Colorado and Maine.

WHEAT.—Total acreage, 39,916,897; product, 611,780,000 bushels; value, \$513,472,711. Kansas shows the largest acreage, 3,539,760 acres, while the largest product goes to Minnesota—55,333,000 bushels. The largest acreages of other states are 3,143,917 in Minnesota, 2,927,274 in North Dakota, 2,917,518 in Indiana, and 2,815,007 in California. Next to Minnesota the largest products are: 54,866,000 bushels in Kansas, 52,807,000 in Indiana, 52,105,000 in North Dakota, 45,531,000 in Ohio. The valuation of this crop is shown to be greatest in Indiana, with Minnesota, Ohio, Kansas, North Dakota and California following in order.

The average yield of the country is 15.3 bushels. Of the leading wheat states Indiana is credited with the highest yield per acre—18.1 bushels. North Dakota is placed at 17.8 bushels, Minnesota at 17.6, and Kansas at 15.5.

In the matter of wheat this estimate exceeds the acreage given by Commissioner Helgesen by about 62,000 acres,



ST. BERNARD'S URSULINE ACADEMY—GRAND FORKS.

value tell the story of their fertility. These prices, unprecedented in the history of school land sales, are paid by farmers who have made their money in farming upon lands precisely similar to those they are now purchasing. Money talks more eloquently than speech. Appended is a table of sales in five of the counties of the Red River Valley:

	Acreage Sold.	Gross Price Realized.	Average Per Acre.
Traill.....	960	\$ 24,960.00	26.00
Cass.....	13,492	288,744.75	21.42
Walsh.....	6,240	115,485.00	18.82
Grand Forks.....	3,357	62,879.55	18.73
Pembina.....	6,080	98,800.00	16.25
Total.....	30,129	\$590,869.30	\$20.26

Little can be added to the force of these figures. These are wild lands, unimproved, without buildings, of not more than average fertility, with nothing exceptionally favorable in the way of location. These figures simply establish the fact that every acre of unimproved lands in these five counties is worth on the average upwards of \$20. This is the price fixed by farmer purchasers who are buying the land for actual immediate farm purposes. They have



CENTRAL SCHOOL—GRAND FORKS.

while the total product is some 13,500,000 bushels less. The Washington figures for wheat yield are doubtless too low for North Dakota.

OATS.—Total acreage, 25,581,861; bushels, 738,394,000; value, \$232,312,267. The largest acreages of a few states are 3,068,930 acres in Illinois, 2,795,003 in Iowa, 1,481,919 in Wisconsin, 1,425,080 in Minnesota and 1,368,977 in Nebraska. The largest products are 111,095,000 bushels in Illinois, 102,577,000 in Iowa, 52,015,000 in Minnesota, 49,348,000 in Wisconsin, and 48,599,000 in Nebraska. New York closely follows Nebraska in both acreage and product. The North Dakota figures are 496,926 acres, and 16,647,000 bushels—an increase over Mr. Helgesen's acreage of over 76,000 acres, and a reduction of the product by about 1,200,000 bushels.

The Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota produced its usual good crop of wheat the past season. In fact the Red River Valley, as a whole, never has failed to reward the farmers living in this favored belt. Numbers of instances have occurred during the past year, where the crops have fully paid for the land. Low prices for farm lands all over the Northwest, has resulted in keeping the Red River Valley lands below their actual value.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

A man in coming to North Dakota can get government reports and statistics concerning the climate and full information about the productions of the soil. The official reports, the returns of actual weights on the scale beam and the balances on the right side of the ledger are guarantees that North Dakota can offer to the settler. The plain truth is that people who come to North Dakota and accustom themselves to the country and exercise good sense and industry can succeed as well as anywhere in the republic. Why hunters should till the high priced farms in the East, with scanty living, and divide earnings with landlords each year, paying out more than the cost of getting a farm of their own, is certainly because of ignorance of the facts. To capable, self-relying and self-denying men North Dakota offers cheap and permanently productive soil, a maximum of results for the minimum of toil, easy access to markets, good church and school facilities and a healthy climate.—*New York Witness.*

The thousands of untilled acres in Grand Forks and adjoining counties invite the attention of farmers who are looking for a location. The lands are of the best quality for general farming—the climate of this section is most salubrious; while all the advantages of good roads, convenient markets, excellent schools, are already enjoyed.—Diversified farming is the most profitable industry in the west, and this section of North Dakota is one that is most highly favored. Lands are very reasonable in price, and can be bought on easy terms by farmers who will settle and improve.

The Dakotas now find themselves in the position of the land of Egypt during the seven years of plenty when the earth brought forth by handfuls. They are suffering from a congestion of wealth. The granaries are overrun, the el-

evators are all full and the guest-chamber is thrown open for a royal visitor. The farmer is enjoying the pleasant inconvenience of having more than he knows what to do with. This is a year of rewards.—*American Elevator and Grain Trade.*

The line of steamers and barges operated by the Red River Transportation Co., afford inexpensive shipping facilities to farmers living within convenient distances from the river. For the season of 1891, the rate for shipping on barges to Grand Forks and there loading on cars was 1½ cents per bushel. The transportation for the season was upwards of 440,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000 feet of lumber, 300 cords of wood and a considerable quantity of merchandise. After September the stage of water was sufficient for navigation purposes, but earlier than that serious inconvenience was experienced. Thousands of farmers and a score of towns would be greatly benefited if the river could be improved sufficiently to permit of navigation the entire season. Such improvement, engineers agree, can be best effected by the construction of locks and dams, for which a bill is pending in congress. The territory extending the entire length of the river and ten miles in width on each side is directly interested in this improvement.

The national bank examiner on financial matters in North Dakota, is quoted as follows by the Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly: "The national bank examiner on financial matters in North Dakota, after a three weeks' tour, pronounces the condition of the state in general to be in a most gratifying condition. Farmers are prosperous, currency is increasing in banks and in private hands, and very little demand at present for money. The retail trade is very active, and farmers speak of increasing their acreage largely next year. They find, as has always been the case, that when they have anything to sell, there is no want of per capita. The sub-treasury paper mill craze was never popular in North Dakota, and is gone out of mind there."

It is expected that the work of estimating the White Earth reservation will be finished by March 1, when more men will be put on and an estimate made of the vast timber tracts on the Red Lake reservation. M. P. DeWolf and E. L. Brockway, two of the most thorough timber experts



BELMONT SCHOOL—GRAND FORKS.

in the country, gave the Tribune reporter some interesting figures relative to the Red Lake timber supply. Mr. DeWolf has been over the entire territory and has formed a rough estimate as to the possible amount of pine on that reservation. He says that by the time the land comes into the market the reservation will contain the enormous amount of 10,000,000,000 feet of timber. Of this amount one-eighteenth or in round numbers, 550,000,000 feet will become the property of the state school fund. At an extremely low estimation this will add eventually \$1,000,000 to the state school fund.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

North Dakota produced this year more than one-tenth of the entire wheat crop of the United States and its average of twenty-two bushels per acre on 2,700,000 acres has never been equalled. Traill county, but thirty miles square and with but 10,000 people, contributed one-tenth of North Dakota's product, or one-hundredth of that of the nation. The facts are rather startling.—*Hillsboro Banner*.

Record of twenty-two cows from June 1, 1889, to May 30, 1890, on the "Cold Spring Farm" near Jamestown, North Dakota:

Interest on cost at 7 per cent.....	\$ 38 50
110 lb bran per day.....	180 00
Shorts, 2½ tons, \$22.50; hay, \$44.....	66 50
Labor, \$215; butter packages and salt, \$18.50.....	233 50

Total cost.....	\$518 50
Sold 20 calves @ \$4.....	\$ 80 00
Cream sold to creamery.....	404 56
Butter sold.....	547 50
Butter used on farm.....	67 50

Total receipts.....	\$1,099 56
---------------------	------------

Total net profit.....	\$ 581 06
Net profit each cow.....	\$ 26 41

SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

Conditions of soil and climate in North Dakota are especially favorable to the successful and profitable culture of the sugar beet. In the latest charts issued by the agricultural department, North Dakota is wholly included within the sugar beet belt. Analyses of beets grown in widely separated localities, in successive seasons and under varying conditions, have demonstrated that this state produces beets of unusual richness in the sugar yielding principle. Sugar can be profitably manufactured from beets yielding 12 per cent of sugar. A series of analyses conducted by Prof. Babcock of the State University showed that some samples grown in 1890 yielded as high as 20.4 per cent. of sugar, while a general average of all analyses was slightly less than fifteen per cent. Similar analyses of beets grown in 1891 have just been conducted at the laboratories of the State Agricultural College with equally satisfactory results. Among the samples analyzed by Prof. Babcock the following results are noted: Beets grown by Z. M. Hunt at Grand Forks, yielded 20.4 per cent. of sugar in juice. Samples from H. A. Noltimier, Church's Ferry, yielded 18.8 per cent; from O. J. Robinson, Larimore, 16.3 per cent; from Daniel Phillips, Niagara, 14.9; from Wm. Matthie, Inkster, 14.3; from Geo. D. Lay, Emerado, 14.2. A sample grown at Mandan by Joseph Miller analyzed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture yielded 14.5 per cent. As a means of comparison, some results from other states are given. Twenty-three samples grown in Nebraska gave an average of 11.99 per cent. of sugar, the highest being 20.28. Ten beets from California averaged 14.38 per cent. In Europe a beet containing 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar in juice is considered well adapted to the manufacture of sugar. Without citing further figures, it is evident that sugar-producing beets can be successfully grown in North Dakota, and of a higher grade in the saccharine principle than is profitably manufactured in other states. Here is an extensive industry that will bring untold wealth to the state if vigorously prosecuted. Diversified agriculture is always profitable. Sugar beet culture will open the way for a new line of manufacture that must employ capital and furnish employment to labor. The cultivation or more especially the harvesting of the beet is attended with some degree of labor, though in the rich Dakota soil, the expense of production is reduced to the minimum. Large beets are not richest in sugar. A yield of fifteen tons per acre can safely be depended upon, while \$4 per ton is not an unusual price. Beets and beet pulp are of highest value in the raising of sheep and swine. There are practically no difficulties in the way of North Dakota manufacturing her own sugar product. Sugar

manufacture is an inviting field for the investment of capital as is evidenced by the success attained in Nebraska and the rapid multiplication of factories elsewhere. In no section of the United States can richer beets be grown than in North Dakota.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY OFFICIALS.

United States Senators—Lyman R. Casey, H. C. Hansbrough.
Representative in Congress—M. N. Johnson.
Governor—A. H. Burke.
Lieutenant-Governor—Roger Allin.
Secretary of State—John Flittie.
Auditor—John P. Bray.
Treasurer—L. E. Booker.
Attorney-General—C. A. M. Spencer.
Commissioner of Insurance—A. L. Carey.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—H. T. Helgesen.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Ogden.
Railroad Commissioners—George H. Walsh, George W. Harmon, Andrew Slotten.

SENATE.

	County.
1. Jud LaMoure.....	Pembina
2. *J. B. Brynjolfson.....	Pembina
3. John Almen.....	Walsh
4. J. L. Cashell.....	Walsh
5. H. F. Arnold.....	Grand Forks
6. *M. L. McCormack.....	Grand Forks
7. *John Bjorgo.....	Grand Forks
8. Roderick Johnson.....	Traill
9. John Haggart.....	Cass
10. N. B. Pinkham.....	Cass
11. A. H. Lowry.....	Cass
12. R. N. Ink.....	Richland
13. †Magnus Nelson.....	Sargent
14. †M. L. Engle.....	Ransom
15. J. S. Weiser.....	Barnes
16. Finger Enger.....	Steele
17. †S. Svennungson.....	Nelson
18. *John Bidlake.....	Cavalier
19. Andrew Bisbee.....	Rolette
20. Frank Palmer.....	Benson
21. James McCormick.....	Ramsey
22. *J. M. Patch.....	Eddy
23. B. W. Fuller.....	Stutsman
24. *F. M. Kinter.....	LaMoure
25. David S. Kuhn.....	Dickey
26. J. H. Worst.....	Emmons
27. C. B. Little.....	Burleigh
28. Anton Svensrud.....	Bottineau
29. James Johnson.....	Ward
30. James Miller.....	Morton
31. †A. C. McGillivray.....	Stark

HOUSE.

1 { *Patrick Horrigan.....	Pembina
1 { S. L. Haight.....	Pembina
2 { Arne Bjornson.....	Pembina
2 { Jacob Graber.....	Pembina
3 { A. N. Foss.....	Walsh
3 { *James Douglass.....	Walsh
4 { *Charles Ebbinghauser.....	Walsh
4 { *E. E. Dailey.....	Walsh
4 { *W. H. Daniel.....	Walsh
5 { C. A. Burton.....	Grand Forks
5 { G. G. Beardsley.....	Grand Forks
6 { *M. F. Williams.....	Grand Forks
6 { J. C. Colosky.....	Grand Forks
7 { W. H. Brown.....	Grand Forks
7 { *D. C. Cunningham.....	Grand Forks
8 { O. S. Wallen.....	Traill
8 { Lewis Thompson.....	Traill
8 { H. H. Strom.....	Traill
9 { A. Hanson.....	Traill
9 { A. L. Loomis.....	Cass
10 { George Osgood.....	Cass
10 { E. H. Holte.....	Cass
10 { D. C. Tufts.....	Cass
11 { H. M. Peterson.....	Cass
11 { G. N. Smith.....	Cass
11 { J. Moody Watson.....	Cass
12 { J. C. Gill.....	Cass
12 { *Peter S. Larson.....	Richland
13 { *J. W. Cope.....	Richland
13 { *M. N. Triplett.....	Richland
13 { †John E. Hodgson.....	Sargent
14 { †K. Peabody.....	Sargent
14 { Harry Oliver.....	Ransom
15 { L. C. Hill.....	Ransom
15 { C. J. Christianson.....	Barnes
16 { Frank White.....	Barnes
16 { W. J. Skinner.....	Steele
17 { †W. W. McCulloch.....	Griggs
17 { †J. P. Lamb.....	Nelson
18 { Fred Dennett.....	Cavalier
19 { *O. Axvig.....	Cavalier
19 { *John Burke.....	Rolette
20 { Charles A. Erickson.....	Pierce
20 { L. P. Havrevold.....	Benson

THE Second Nat'l Bank

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Capital, - - - \$55,000
Surplus and Reserve, \$15,000

ALEX. GRIGGS, President.

M. R. DOYON, Vice President.

A. W. CLARKE, Cashier.

D. S. DOYON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. GRIGGS.	M. R. DOYON.	A. W. CLARKE.
E. J. LANDER.	H. L. WHITED.	H. P. RUCKER.
W. J. MURPHY.	J. E. ENGSTAD.	W. F. PERRY.
E. B. FREDRICK,	D. S. DOYON.	E. T. SPAFFORD.
	M. WITTELSHOFFER.	

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Farmers,
Banks,
Corporations,
Manufacturers,
AND Individuals.

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with parties contemplating opening
Commercial Accounts in Grand Forks

21	*J. V. Brooke	Ramsey
	H. A. Noltmire	Ramsey
	L. Watson	Wells
22	*Ralph Hall	Wells
	*George Lutz	Stutsman
23	*E. T. Kearney	Stutsman
24	George K. Loring	LaMoure
	W. B. Allen	Dickey
25	John Richie	Dickey
	Chas. Fiske	Kidder
26	G. H. Fay	McIntosh
	Wm. Oscar Ward	Burleigh
27	*John Yegen	Burleigh
28	John A. Davis	McHenry
29	John Satterlund	McLean
	Fred Holritz	Morton
30	Wm. McKendry	Morton
31	*J. A. Farrah	Stark
	*Democrat.	Independent.
		Balance Republicans.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor—W. J. Anderson.
 Treasurer—A. Abrahamsen.
 Clerk of Court—L. K. Hassell.
 Sheriff—John O. Fadden.
 States Attorney—James H. Bosard.
 Register of Deeds—J. J. Stampen.
 County Judge—R. M. Carothers.
 Surveyor—Alex. Oldham.
 Coroner—Dr. A. P. Rounsevell.
 Commissioners—First district, Edward O'Connor; second district, E. J. Lander; third district, James Murphy; fourth district, Wm. Barry; fifth district, L. P. Wilson.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—L. B. Richardson.
 Auditor—C. A. Hale.
 Treasurer—M. L. Gordon.
 City Attorney—A. J. O'Keefe.
 City Justice—R. W. Cutts.
 City Engineer—W. S. Russell.
 Health Officer—C. S. Crane.
 Chief of Police—P. W. Hennessy.
 Police—Peter Alreck, M. A. Walsh, John Sullivan, Richard Fadden, Thos. McMahon.
 Street Commissioner and Superintendent of Water Works—H. P. Ryan.
 Chief of Fire Department—James Ryan.
 Superintendent Fire Alarms—Thos. Lawson.
 First Engineer City Water Works—A. J. Roddy.
 Second Engineer City Water Works—F. Foley.
 Fireman—Tom Sweeney.
 Aldermen—First ward, P. Reder and W. H. Brown; second ward, J. A. Sorley; third ward, H. Gotzian and E. C. Cooper; fourth ward, C. B. Ingalls and W. H. Doheny; fifth ward, Thos. Hennessy; sixth ward, R. Monley and John Lynch.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

A firm of New York brokers have issued a revised estimate of the world's wheat crop for 1891. The department of agriculture has praised this estimate and termed it the most trustworthy that has been given the public. The yields for the last eleven years as stated in this publication follow:

Years	Bushels
1891	2,123,170,110
1890	2,234,869,094
1889	2,056,221,131
1888	2,152,177,819
1887	2,293,325,424
1886	2,117,805,285
1885	2,096,473,726
1884	2,290,306,659
1883	2,051,775,592
1882	2,258,982,485
1881	1,995,432,615

The 1891 crop of the United States is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels, against 399,262,000 bushels in 1890 and 490,560,000 bushels in 1889. The average yield per acre in 1889 was 12.9 bushels; in 1890, 11.1; while in 1891 the average rose to 15 bushels. With the single exception of India the United States is the only country with a larger crop in 1891 than in 1890. The yield in France is placed at 200,800,000 bushels, while in 1890 it was 338,902,124; in India at 255,434,667, as against 235,345,600 in 1890; in Russia at 164,000,000, as against 212,980,604; in Hungary at 124,000,000 while in 1890 it was 165,345,000; Italy's yield in 1891 is set down as 123,276,960, against 126,610,746 in 1890; in Germany the crop of 1890 measured up to 94,899,840 bushels, while that of 1891 is estimated at 75,819,872; and in the United Kingdom the falling off is the difference between 78,306,016 bushels the crop of 1890, and 72,000,000, the estimated yield in 1891. In these

figures are to be found the reasons for the remarkable manner in which the crop of this country has been absorbed.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution, organized for educational work, Oct. 15, 1890, gives instruction in the usual agricultural and scientific courses. Its buildings, located near Fargo, were opened to students Jan. 5, 1892. The college grounds and experimental farm comprise 640 acres. The institution has a state and national land endowment of 150,000 acres, none of which may be sold for less than \$10 per acre. By act of congress the college receives an annual appropriation of \$15,000, which is ultimately to be increased to \$25,000 annually. As a distinct department, there is connected with the college the government experiment station which receives an annual appropriation of \$15,000. Tuition is free to all students admitted to the regular course. Each county in the state is given one scholarship, which entitles the holder to free room rent. Following are the members of the faculty: H. E. Stockbridge, president; E. F. Ladd, chemistry; T. D. Hinebaueh, veterinary science; C. B. Waldron, horticulture and forestry; H. L. Bolley, botany and zoology; H. W. McArdle, English and mathematics; L. B. Hibbard, farm superintendent; A. M. Hayes, agriculture; Lois M. Hooper, librarian; Mrs. A. M. Hayes, domestic economy.

Hon. E. M. Prouty, of Grand Forks, president of the North Dakota Agricultural Society, and one of the leading stockmen of the Northwest, says: "The exact cost of raising cattle on my ranch in North Dakota since 1884 ranges from \$2.80 to \$3.60 a year per head. That covers everything. People may doubt this, but I have the figures." Good grasses, water and climate are conditions necessary to the raising of stock. These exist in North Dakota. There was a time, not long ago, when immense herds of buffalo roamed over the country and cropped the abundant herbage. They suddenly disappeared, slaughtered by hide hunters in such countless numbers that gathering and shipping their bones has been, and still continues to be, a large business. The Great Northern has hauled thousands of cars of bones, picked up in the vast pasture fields penetrated by its lines. From the one station of Minot, on the Mouse river, over 200 cars were shipped last year to Eastern sugar refineries.

Minnesota and the Dakotas have just harvested a wheat crop of near 150,000,000 bushels, which, according to the government estimate, falls but a trifle short of one-fourth of the entire wheat crop of the United States. The average yield for the Northwest, according to the same authority, is nineteen bushels per acre, which for such an immense territory is something before unheard of in the history of agriculture. The value of this crop, ranging from \$12 to \$15 per acre, would almost, or quite pay for the land on which it was grown. These facts have been in some measure advertised by the Northwest press, and are known to the business and political world. But to the tillers and mechanics of the East, the truth must be brought home by pointing out definite points for investment. Moreover, the full truth is not yet half known to ourselves. Occasionally an enterprising newspaper or business firm has taken pains to collect a few facts in its neighborhood, and has given them to the general press and public. But a general and organized effort is necessary.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

It has been estimated that 150,000 head of sheep were imported into North Dakota during the past season. Of this number about 35,000 were landed in McHenry county. No comparisons will be necessary to illustrate the fact that McHenry is thus far in the lead of other counties in this industry. A little figuring in this direction gives some interesting results. For instance, suppose that a flock of 35,000 sheep shear eight pounds of wool per head bringing 15 cents per pound. This means \$42,000 in cash to be distributed throughout the county. The natural increase of the flocks would fully double this amount in cash or actual valuation. It is a great business.—*McHenry Co. Independent*.

The fact that the Grandins have recently purchased two quarter sections adjoining their Blanchard farm, paying therefor \$4,000 per quarter and allowing the owners to remove the structures, is significant of their intentions to maintain and add to their already large farms. When they pay \$25 per acre for a very ordinary half section of land it may be relied upon that Red River Valley dirt is worth that amount per acre—anywhere.—*Mayville Tribune*.

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Mortgage foreclosures, collections and sales for non-residents made an exclusive specialty. A member of the firm on the road, and fifty local agents throughout the state. Doubtful securities and shaken concerns given aggressive attention.

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TIMES OF '80 AND '90.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the effect that North Dakota has 16,124,440 acres of vacant land—land open to the settler and seeker for a new home—land that is better in every respect than that which sells for \$50 an acre further east, because the prairie lands of North Dakota are at once ready for the plow and seed, is a statement of fact that carries a great deal of significance with it.

A glance at the map of United States will satisfy anyone that nowhere else in the same territory can be found a similar amount of vacant government land so well located as to climate, water and rail transportation and home markets for the product of the farm, as well as contiguous to manufacturing and exporting cities which are ever ready to purchase all that the farmer can raise. Sixteen million acres of lands will make homes for a great many people. This means lands that can be acquired free under the homestead laws. If this land were all taken and occupied by actual settlers, all of it under cultivation, there would still be left grazing lands for the state's thousands of heads of horses, sheep and cattle, equal in area to the total territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey combined.

Improved machinery were taxed to their wits' ends to keep up with the demand of the Dakota bonanza wheat raiser—for he must have the best of everything. He must ride in a sidebar buggy, live at the best hotel, and buy everything in the city that was consumed on the farm. He turned over the soil and scattered the grain on the ground, and opened champagne when boasting to his friends about the big crop he was going to raise.

His reckless extravagance and unsystematic, experimental farming, however, did not pay. So the Dakota farmer who rode to town in his swell "fix," drawn by bit-champing horses, while his farm hands lolled about in the seats of sulky plows and left the expensive farm machinery standing in the field at the end of the season's work, to rust and rot, was compelled to succumb to the inevitable, and ceased to be a bonanza wheat raiser. And the report soon went forth that Dakota was a failure as an agricultural territory at least with respect to cereals; that the soil would not produce big crops; that the country had been terribly overboomed, and that many of the inhabitants were actually starving to death, and so the hat was passed around for the poor Dakotans. Then the tide of immigration was diverted into other channels, and not

people are now the "salt of the earth" in North Dakota, as the expression goes. They have succeeded. Their claim shanties and sod houses are being supplanted by comfortable homes, surrounded by good farm buildings, and they ride to town in platform wagons and buggies drawn by horses of their own raising, and do not buy a load of supplies, but always bring in something to sell. Inquiry at the banks will give you the information that the bonanza wheat raiser, who cut a wide swath and loafed around the hotels, has gone—his farm has changed hands while the unpretentious, actual farmer has good credit, if not a respectable bank account. In other words, the settler who came to Dakota with practically nothing but a good supply of perseverance, and has farmed his land as it should have been farmed, and raised what he consumed, has been successful.

And the opportunities are just as favorable today for 100,000 more of this last named class of people as they were ten years ago. In fact they are much better. Ten years ago there were about 200 miles of railroad operated in what is now North Dakota. Now there are more than 2,200, with all the additional connections of rapid transit to the great lakes and flouring mills of Minneapolis, to say nothing of the many mills in operation within the state.



THIRD STREET—GRAND FORKS.

With less than one-tenth of the state's acreage under cultivation, North Dakota this year produced a \$50,000,000 crop, the acreage of the entire state being 45,000,000, with less than 4,000,000 acres cropped in 1891.

Ten years ago there was a tide of immigration running into Dakota almost unparalleled in the settlement of the great West. People rushed to the "promised land" from both continents. The Red River Valley country soon filled up with these new comers, and the later arrivals pushed on into what is now the state of North Dakota. Most of these persons located on all the land the government would permit, and mapped out large farms by adding thereto railroad land, most of the latter being purchased on long time. Many of these persons had money or strong financial backing, and those who had not these mortgaged all they possessed, which amounted to the same thing, and started to raise wheat. The one who controlled the most number of acres was "in it," so to speak, while the one who raised the greater number of bushels to the acre from a small farm didn't count for much. The horse markets of the Eastern and Southern states and Canada were well patronized to supply the first named farmers with stock for their farms, while the manufacturers of

much, if anything, was again heard about Dakota and the bonanza wheat raiser. The Pacific slope took up the refrain of hard times in Dakota, and said, "Come to our country, where you can cut 50,000 feet of lumber from a single tree, and gather roses from your garden 365 days in every year;" and a number of Dakota's experimental "farmers" and wheat raisers for three months in the year and grain speculators the other nine, hid themselves westward, only to find the conditions there less favorable to success than in Dakota.

But along with that multitude of people seeking the new El Dorado of the Northwest came the sturdy and safe-going Scandinavian, the enterprising and economical German, the cautious and slow-moving Hollander and Russian, interspersed with a number of careful and less extravagant Americans, Canadians and Scotchmen, and they, too, settled in Dakota, taking up government land under the homestead, pre-emption and tree-culture laws, and this later class went to work to farm the land. They were satisfied with one team of horses or a yoke of oxen, a walking plow and a farm wagon. They lived upon their land in claim shanties or sod houses, and raised what they consumed, or rather lived upon what they produced. These

No longer is the settler compelled to go overland from the eastern border of the state to seek a homestead, but he can ride by rail to about where he wants to locate.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Have you a team of horses? Get a breaking plow and come. You can find plenty of work and good wages for yourself and team. Breaking teams are usually in demand. At the same time you can be making a farm for yourself.

Are you a mechanic, living in a rented house, working for wages that will barely support yourself and family? Come: your labor is wanted, and at good wages.

Are you a merchant struggling along in an already overcrowded town or city, eking out a mere existence, with little hopes of better prospects? Gather your goods and come. Start in some new growing town or village along the various lines of the Great Northern railway, and you can soon earn your way to riches and comfort. It will require hard work and self-denial perhaps, but you are sure to win in the end.

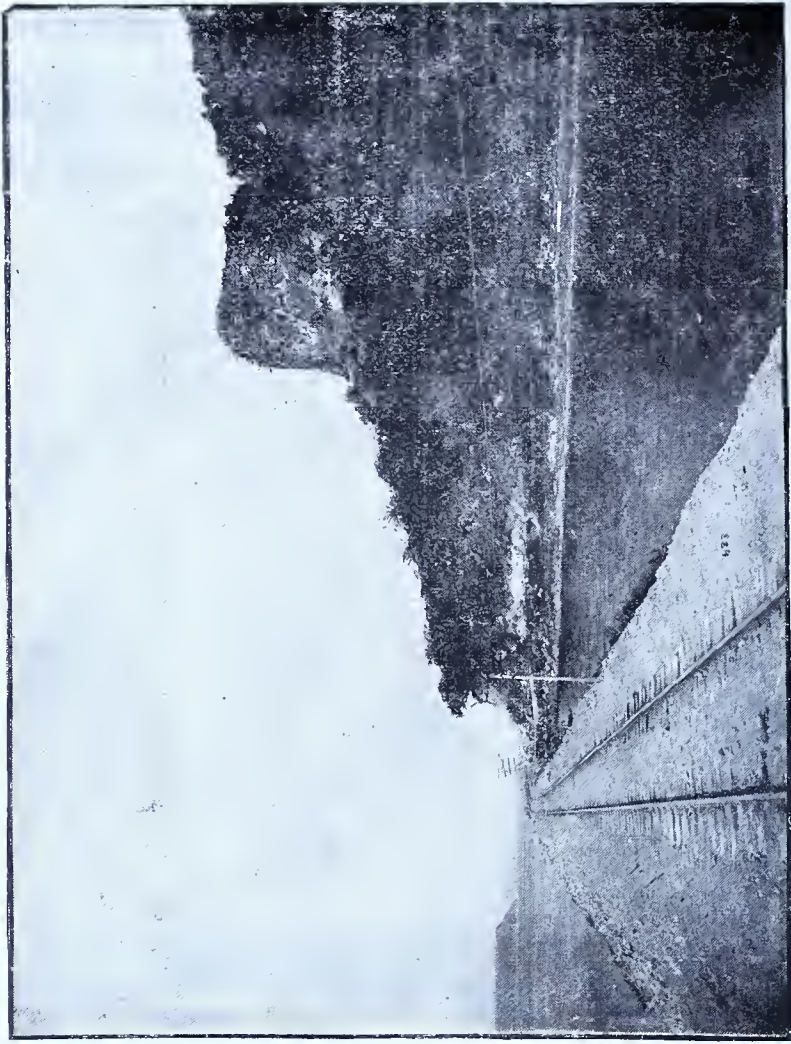
Are you a capitalist looking for good investments? You, too, come. Invest in business houses, mills, factories, farms, corner lots, and you will be sure of dividends.

THE "The Burlington" MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCENIC LINE

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVING the Union Depots at Minneapolis and St. Paul, our way lies within view of the Mississippi, on the eastern side of the stream. For the first ten miles we pass a succession of pretty suburban villages, made possible by a service of eleven trains a day each way. Twenty-four miles from St. Paul we reach placid and beautiful Lake St. Croix, between Minnesota and the "Badger State." We stop at Prescott, whose pretty houses look down on the mirror-like St. Croix to the north, and the powerful flood of the Mississippi on the west. Another thirty miles of the rumble of the wheels, passing the stations of Diamond Bluff, Hager and Bay City, and we rush suddenly upon the broad expanse of Lake Pepin, and the pretty village of Maiden Rock, half hidden in a deep glen. Four miles south we round the lofty height of "Maiden Rock," whose romantic legend is so familiar, and soon reach Stockholm, where the General Government has constructed a breakwater for the protection of boats in storms. The next halt is at the village of Pepin, where is the prettiest beach on the lake. Rushing through the dense woods, we pause briefly at Alma, the county seat of Buffalo County, a prosperous and well-built town. Flying through a well-tilled prairie, we reach Fountain City, a town of some 1,200 people, doing a considerable business. Here, as at Alma, the people sing "Die Wacht am Rhein," and know very well what "gemutlichkeit" is—for they are genuine German villages, and seldom is any other language heard in their streets. Ten miles further we reach Winona, the business metropolis of Southern Minnesota. Nine miles from Winona we pass the singular formation called "Trempealeau Mountain"—"la montagne qui trempe a l'eau—the mountain set in the water." A mile below are the remains of an old French fort, and numerous Indian mounds, from which have been taken many curious implements of war used by the aborigines.

La Crosse is the second city of Wisconsin, having a great number of large manufacturing and business interests. In the northern part of the city, at Grand Crossing, are the extensive shops and round houses of "THE BURLINGTON," and a fine club house, erected for the use of employees. Leaving La Crosse, the first station of size is Genoa, so called from an Italian colony, which, in some way, wandered here many years ago, and settled permanently. The next village bears the high-sounding name of Victory, because here,



MAIDEN ROCK, WISCONSIN.



PROSPECT PEAK, NEAR LYNXVILLE, WISCONSIN.

at the mouth of Bad Axe River, in August, 1832, the once famous "Black Hawk War" (in which President Lincoln was a captain) ended with a battle, in which the forces of the celebrated Black Hawk, chief of the Sacs and Foxes, were nearly annihilated. De Soto, a village of 400 people, was a New England settlement in the West, and is most romantically situated, some of the finest views on the river being visible from the surrounding bluffs. An hour more takes us to Prairie du Chien, one of the two oldest settlements in the State of Wisconsin, the other being Green Bay. During the War of 1812, the British troops, assisted by Indian allies, captured a United States fort, and held it till the peace. In 1829-30, Col. Zachary Taylor, old "Rough and Ready," was stationed here, and built Fort Crawford. Here Jefferson Davis served as a lieutenant of regulars. Taylor remained here till 1836, when he went to Florida, on his way to the battle fields of Mexico—and the Presidency. Next we reach Cassville, a neat village of 1,000 people, and more than fifty years old. Close by the track is the Dennisot House, erected in the '30s, when the first Territorial legislature of Wisconsin met here, and Cassville had hopes of becoming the capital. Thirty miles through bottom lands, and with a swing and rush we round the point of a huge bluff, and pull up at East Dubuque (in old days Dunleith). A dummy train crosses the fine railroad bridge to the commercial metropolis of Northwestern Iowa, the beautiful and flourishing city of Dubuque. Fourteen miles below East Dubuque a branch four miles long connects the main line with the city of Galena, once the headquarters for the steamboat trade, and the main seat of lead-mining industry. At Savanna, a town of 3,000, the St. Louis line of "THE BURLINGTON" branches off, meeting the C., E. & Q. at Fulton, eighteen miles south. Here the train leaves the Father of Waters, which it has now followed side by side for 300 miles, and turns eastward through the beautiful prairies of Illinois for Chicago. Polo, the next large station reached, is a fine town pleasantly situated. Oregon, where we touch the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, is one of the most attractive towns in the Rock River Valley. From this point to Chicago the journey can have little mention, Aurora and the suburban towns thence to Chicago being familiar to all. The rapid rate of running and the smoothness of the track and road-bed make a ride over this line from St. Paul to Chicago and St. Louis the least fatiguing of any that can be chosen.

FOR TICKETS, RATES AND ANY INFORMATION AS TO ROUTES, THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
TO CALL UPON ANY COUPON TICKET AGENT OF "THE BURLINGTON"

OR CONNECTING LINES, OR WRITE TO

JOHN R. HASTINGS,
Gen. Supt.

W. J. C. KENYON,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

SIX MILLION DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT.

Bank Vaults in Red River Valley Counties Contain Upwards of Six Million Dollars of the People's Money.

These Funds are Largely the Accumulated Earnings of Farmers and Grain Growers of the Valley.

Proceeds of the Grain Crop of 1891 Estimated to Average an Equivalent of \$214 for Each Inhabitant.

As they are the "strong boxes" of the people, the condition of the banks of a locality, especially the item of deposits, may fairly be taken as representative of the financial condition of the people, as showing the amounts that they have put by because they are not needed for the payments of debts due or for current expenses.

The statements of the officers of the banks of twelve counties in North Dakota and Minnesota comprising in great part the Red River Valley show, according to the subjoined record, that there is on deposit in the vaults of these institutions, to the credit of the people, a very large proportion of whom are farmers, the sum of over \$6,000,000. As the population of the valley is about 160,000 this sum represents about \$38 for every man, woman and child in the district. And this is at a time, too, when not one-half of the grain crop has been sold, or is even ready for market. Of course the bank deposits do not represent all of the surplus money in the hands of the people, for many honest well-meaning folk secure their savings in other ways satisfactory to themselves.

Conservative and well informed gentlemen estimate that the proceeds of the grain crop of the valley, for the year 1891 alone, will amount, when the final balance is struck, to a sum equivalent to \$214 for every inhabitant. The returns already in show that this amount is hardly an overestimate.

As will be seen, the banks of the valley are in a very healthy condition, especially as regards their available funds. These funds are largely the money of the farmers and grain growers. In some localities the general condition of the banks is equal to that of similar institutions in the commercial centers of the country, where the depositors are merchants and business men.

The following figures prove as conclusively as any fact can be proven that the Red River farmers have raised bountiful crops, have sold them at good prices and that they have the money in the bank to show for it.

In Grand Forks county, one bank each at Emerado, Gilby, Inkster, and Reynolds, three at Northwood, two at Larimore (one national), with combined capital of \$105,000 and deposits of \$320,000, and four national banks and three trust companies at Grand Forks, with combined capital of \$880,000 and deposits of \$1,416,610.

In Walsh county, one bank each at Ardoch and Minto and two each at Grafton (national) and Park River, the capital aggregating \$290,000, with deposits amounting to \$425,000.

In Pembina county a bank each at Bathgate, Cavalier, Crystal, Drayton, Necho and Pembina, the capital aggregating \$170,000, with deposits amounting to \$285,000.

In Richland county, three banks (two national and one state) at Wahpeton, with combined capital and surplus of \$185,000 and deposits of \$360,000.

In Cass county, a bank each at Page, Towner and Buffalo, and two at Casselton, with combined capital of \$240,000 and deposits of \$400,000, and five banks (four national) at Fargo, with combined capital of \$975,000 and aggregate deposits of \$1,700,000.

In Traill county, with one bank each at Buxton, Caledonia, Hatton, and Portland, two at Mayville and three at Hillsboro (two national), with aggregate capital of \$350,000 and deposits of \$600,000.

In Kittson county, bank at Hallock with capital of \$50,000 and \$60,000 deposits.

In Marshall county, banks at Argyle, Stephen and Warren with combined capital of \$75,000 and deposits amounting to \$80,000.

In Polk county, banks at Crookston (two national and one state, with combined capital of \$225,000 and deposits of \$370,000, and one bank each at Fertile, Fisher, Fosston, East Grand Forks and Red Lake Falls, with a combined capital of \$132,000, and deposits aggregating \$190,000.

In Norman county, bank at Ada with capital of \$25,000 and deposits of \$88,000.

In Clay county, two banks (national and state) at Moorhead with combined capital of \$125,000 and deposits of \$190,000, and one at Barnesville with capital and surplus of \$48,000 and deposits of \$55,000.

In Wilkin county, bank at Breckenridge with a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of \$65,000. This county is the smallest in area in the valley, and were it as large as Polk would take in much of Otter Tail county with its \$400,000 of banking capital and deposits amounting to much more.

The twelve counties have a total of sixty-one banks, the capital of which aggregates \$3,845,000 or an average of \$63,328 each, with deposits amounting to \$6,428,000, or an average of \$105,377 each. With 160,000 population in the valley, this gives a bank to every 2,600 people. And this average will hold good through the state of North Dakota. The state of Mississippi, with seven times the population, has but eight more banks than the Red River Valley, and Florida, with nearly three times as many people, has four less banking institutions.

The Red River Valley counties also support fifty-six weekly and eight daily papers. The postal receipts of the valley offices are large, the principal offices, Grand Forks, Fargo, Crookston, Wahpeton, Hillsboro, etc., showing per capita receipts ranging from \$2.50 to \$4, the lowest amount not equaled in but few towns in the United States, according to the report of the postmaster general.

COAL AND OTHER MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The mineral resources of the state are as yet only slightly developed, but enough is known to indicate that they will be of great importance in the near future. Immense quantities of a superior quality of building stone have been recently discovered at Dickinson, and a strong stock company organized to operate the quarries. It is expected that stone from these quarries will be employed in the construction of the North Dakota state building at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. There are large deposits of potter's clay of the finest quality, some of which is thought to be well adapted to the manufacture of fine crockery. Some localities afford superior terra-cotta and ornamental brick clay. Excellent brick clay for ordinary building purposes is found in almost all localities.

The more important source of mineral wealth is the coal which exists in great abundance throughout the western portion of the state. It is principally found west of a line drawn from the Turtle Mountains southerly to the point where the Missouri River crosses the southern boundary of the state. The coal is found near the surface, is easily accessible and cheaply mined, and will be of immense value to North Dakota and adjoining states as soon as additional railroad facilities and favorable shipping rates are secured. Statistics compiled last year show that coal is mined at a cost of 75 cents to \$1 per ton, only two mines reporting the cost greater than \$1 and one, the largest in the state, placing it at 72 cents. The thickness of the coal veins frequently reaches twelve to fifteen feet and sometimes even more. In quality the coal is an excellent lignite, almost free from bitumen and sulphur. In heating power it nearly equals bituminous coal. Twenty samples from different localities, analyzed by Prof. E. J. Babcock of the State University showed the following results:

	Highest Per cent.	Lowest Per cent.	Av'g.
Water and Volatile Matter.....	55.22	36.06	48.37
Fixed Carbon.....	57.74	39.66	44.71
Ash.....	16.83	1.79	6.92
Sulphur.....	1.11	.06	.34

For ordinary purposes the percentage of fixed carbon may be considered an approximate index of the heating power of coal. The actual value of the North Dakota coal may therefore be shown by giving the percentages of fixed carbon in it as compared with other coals.

	Percentage Fixed Carbon
North Dakota coal, average.....	44.71
Iowa coal, average.....	45.42
Indiana coal, average.....	51.20
Ohio coal, average.....	58.10

North Dakota coal is therefore equal to 98.4 per cent. of Iowa coal as a heat producer, 87 per cent. of the Indiana coal, and 77 per cent. of Ohio coal. The native coal can be furnished at from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton while eastern coal is usually sold for \$8 and upwards.

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World's Fair Commissioner of
North Dakota.

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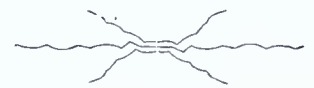
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For the Investor and Capitalist, Safe as Government Bonds, Netting from 8 to 12 per cent.—All in the Famous

Red River Valley of the North

The Region of MOST RAPID GROWTH in United States for the next five years, will be this WONDERFUL VALLEY OF MARVELOUS FERTILITY. Make no mistake.



Would you Invest If Thoroughly Satisfied?

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For information, call on or address

H. P. RUCKER & CO.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

OFFICIAL CROP STATISTICS FOR 1891

Tabular Statement of the Agricultural Products
of North Dakota, by Counties,
for the Year 1891.

Statistics Compiled from Official Figures From
the State Department of Agri-
culture and Labor.

Acreage, Product and Average Yields of Wheat,
Oats, Rye, Barley, Flax, Corn,
Potatoes, Grasses, Etc.

The averages in this table are from the assessors' returns
of 1891, except the grasses for 1890, which are from the
assessors' returns of 1890.

The yields given for all crops of 1890 are from the assess-
ors' returns of 1891 and are therefore the actual result as
gathered from the farmers by the assessors.

The yield for 1891 is the estimate of crop correspondents
in every county. Some five hundred inquiries were sent out
—from eight to twenty to each county. The average yield
for each county is the average of the replies received from that
county, after eliminating such replies as were palpably er-
roneous. For instance, one correspondent gives the aver-
age yield of wheat at thirty-five or forty bushels; another
places corn at seventy-five bushels, and potatoes at 500
bushels, while a neighbor of the latter estimates potatoes
at twenty bushels. All such clearly incorrect estimates, of
which there were but a few, were rejected and the average
of the balance taken. To still further illustrate, of the
eighteen correspondents from Grand Forks county, embrac-
ing the leading farmers in all sections of the county, one
places the average of wheat at twenty-two bushels, one at
twenty-three, one at twenty-four, seven at twenty-five, two
at twenty-seven, three at twenty-eight, one at twenty-nine
and two at thirty. The average of these is 26½.

The crops included in the table are the estimates of the
total amount raised, no allowance being made for losses
from failure to get threshing done. Where grain stands in
the shock over winter, as is said to be the case in some
places, there will inevitably be some loss. This will re-
duce the amount of wheat from the estimate—how much
cannot be determined now.

It is possible that some of the yields, especially in some
of the smaller counties, are slightly exaggerated, but on
the whole those of the leading crops are believed to be very
reliable. The same method was pursued last year, through
largely the same correspondents, and the result was an es-
timate of a million bushels less than the assessors the next
spring found to have been raised.

The correspondents differ more with regard to potatoes
than any other crop and it is evident that comparatively
few people are accustomed to noting carefully their yield.
On the whole, though, the average is believed to be fairly
accurate.

NAME OF COUNTIES	WHEAT			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Bushels	Acreage	Bushels
Barnes.....	110,408	1,170,833	137,421	3,057,617
Benson.....	36,140	276,070	34,879	926,231
Billings.....	35,861	214,075	36,880	926,098
Bottineau.....	14,955	147,154	17,283	371,585
Burleigh.....	434,725	5,648,660	527,070	9,939,034
Cass.....	66,390	815,444	67,108	1,551,872
Cavalier.....	96,327	341,692	107,816	1,886,370
Dickey.....	39,955	218,760	36,151	683,662
Eddy.....	9,956	72,021	15,872	335,957
Emmons.....	24,115	202,323	24,957	690,477
Foster.....	246,887	3,000,945	262,992	6,881,624
Grand Forks.....	37,471	359,262	39,040	1,104,274
Griggs.....	22,690	115,164	25,107	421,240
Kidder.....	49,026	309,476	56,570	1,076,730
LaMoure.....	3,029	11,711	1,744	108,815
McHenry.....	6,570	9,208	6,931	182,516
McIntosh.....	29,653	72,606	32,681	514,726
McLean.....	3,682	46,145	4,338	123,633
Mercer.....	1,337	15,170	2,137	59,391
Morton.....	8,943	97,679	11,440	321,750
Nelson.....	61,267	432,054	57,760	1,575,564
Oliver.....	502	4,822	644	17,227
Pembina.....	215,597	3,211,247	218,066	5,202,332
Pierce.....	12,744	32,607	9,874	264,187
Ramsey.....	84,681	431,328	70,508	1,843,063
Ransom.....	63,657	362,136	70,703	1,502,441
Richland.....	151,443	1,521,750	156,631	3,195,680
Rolette.....	20,775	124,331	21,656	461,994
Sargent.....	85,218	352,777	99,320	1,862,250
Stark.....	6,712	64,515	7,109	204,383
Steele.....	78,261	800,539	82,102	1,970,448
Stutsman.....	52,517	440,443	57,407	1,292,954
Towner.....	40,195	253,491	38,446	1,045,731
Trall.....	227,511	3,407,566	269,426	6,441,546
Walsh.....	222,461	2,785,083	241,673	6,202,940
Ward.....	2,935	3,891	844	24,808
Wells.....	20,339	181,639	21,816	501,767
Williams.....				
Totals.....	2,616,314	27,554,611	2,865,502	64,713,328

NAME OF COUNTIES	OATS			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Bushels	Acreage	Bushels
Barnes.....	23,529	494,253	24,858	863,815
Benson.....	5,376	48,183	4,989	275,392
Billings.....			5	200
Bottineau.....	3,954	23,271	2,798	159,797
Burleigh.....	4,597	62,730	4,426	199,170
Cass.....	62,365	1,724,940	70,695	2,777,303
Cavalier.....	10,865	59,085	16,065	853,453
Dickey.....	33,101	66,113	9,036	280,116
Eddy.....	5,113	66,354	4,799	231,037
Emmons.....	2,274	20,246	4,321	201,646
Foster.....	4,278	59,303	4,869	234,794
Grand Forks.....	38,452	473,045	38,334	1,854,940
Griggs.....	7,110	102,887	6,925	291,539
Kidder.....	3,597	34,666	3,223	127,308
LaMoure.....	7,298	78,772	6,599	252,741
Logan.....	596	3,143	623	24,297
McHenry.....	1,660	6,940	857	38,565
McIntosh.....	5,759	20,447	4,641	131,688
McLean.....	1,434	22,441	1,956	97,311
Mercer.....	416	7,973	817	40,850
Morton.....	2,659	40,958	3,344	179,740
Nelson.....	9,095	111,312	9,205	450,022
Oliver.....	408	5,345	556	30,580
Pembina.....	26,633	859,936	34,546	1,579,246
Pierce.....	1,440	3,188	785	43,175
Ramsey.....	11,777	76,573	9,093	461,145
Ransom.....	11,154	106,987	9,333	235,658
Richland.....	24,498	520,534	24,355	901,135
Rolette.....	3,306	29,424	2,750	134,062
Sargent.....	21,093	92,145	9,358	269,042
Stark.....	1,815	28,573	2,127	107,413
Steele.....	12,486	268,644	14,480	492,320
Stutsman.....	10,856	189,699	11,538	484,596
Towner.....	10,178	56,291	5,903	345,915
Trall.....	32,683	957,898	33,689	1,494,949
Walsh.....	31,067	639,890	33,341	1,476,215
Ward.....	829	2,345	359	23,335
Wells.....	4,117	61,107	4,534	226,700
Williams.....				
Totals.....	437,868	7,425,611	420,124	17,871,528

NAME OF COUNTIES	BARLEY			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Bushels	Acreage	Bushels
Barnes.....	6,103	119,508	7,671	276,156
Benson.....	794	6,786	1,376	60,544
Billings.....				
Bottineau.....	204	1,180	1,281	52,008
Burleigh.....	150	1,772	184	6,440
Cass.....	8,675	186,539	12,915	416,598
Cavalier.....	3,985	75,710	9,706	370,031
Dickey.....	2,948	18,271	4,306	148,317
Eddy.....	706	6,851	1,033	39,401
Emmons.....	550	4,042	383	13,784
Foster.....	737	9,018	1,113	42,155
Grand Forks.....	14,775	293,178	18,359	682,343
Griggs.....	3,434	41,664	3,315	142,545
Kidder.....	519	4,688	1,248	38,376
LaMoure.....	1,148	12,196	1,720	59,340
Logan.....	175	1,097	239	8,783
McHenry.....	189	1,131	83	3,043
McIntosh.....	1,085	2,941	779	21,812
McLean.....	105	1,338	107	4,341
Mercer.....	61	1,044	124	5,405
Morton.....	138	1,909	200	9,333
Nelson.....	3,870	41,563	5,026	195,455
Oliver.....	4	32	24	1,032
Pembina.....	12,660	313,761	22,950	826,200
Pierce.....	231	581	195	8,970
Ramsey.....	4,708	46,001	5,758	237,722
Ransom.....	550	6,303	1,034	42,652
Richland.....	3,162	60,740	4,900	158,136
Rolette.....	223	2,917	541	21,794
Sargent.....	2,133	18,181	2,851	76,977
Stark.....	105	1,785	136	4,533
Steele.....	2,291	33,142	2,707	109,972
Stutsman.....	2,751	36,448	3,029	102,229
Towner.....	520	5,604	2,025	89,100
Trall.....	6,344	173,432	11,094	402,157
Walsh.....	10,617	217,079	14,397	559,883
Ward.....	64	95	38	1,736
Wells.....	520	7,216	821	31,472
Williams.....				
Totals.....	97,234	1,756,274	143,368	5,270,685

NAME OF COUNTIES	FLAX			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Bushels	Acreage	Bushels
Barnes.....	996	4,890	477	5,128
Benson.....	4,902	7,768	3,601	40,331
Billings.....				
Bottineau.....	857	3,051	628	7,326
Burleigh.....	676	2,790	477	7,155
Cass.....	1,780	5,990	1,745	19,195
Cavalier.....	4,223	12,018	848	7,844
Dickey.....	18,243	36,354	18,762	195,124
Eddy.....	3,245	4,510	1,941	25,550
Emmons.....	4,007	17,771	8,626	110,874
Foster.....	5,287	15,412	5,655	82,563
Grand Forks.....	1,756	8,939	1,559	22,878
Griggs.....	2,244	11,981	1,913	29,651
Kidder.....	1,476	4,005	1,112	12,510
LaMoure.....	2,490	8,457	5,466	72,424
Logan.....	1,839	4,532	2,514	32,368
McHenry.....	199	71	764	10,213
McIntosh.....	13,505	42,180	18,926	141,945
McLean.....	46	207	83	1,266
Mercer.....	628	2,956	660	7,260
Morton.....	777	3,080	710	1,230
Nelson.....	5,903	18,889	2,998	46,469
Oliver.....	60	241	62	852
Pembina.....	795	2,988	38	494
Pierce.....	1,165	714	796	10,462
Ramsey.....	873	1,523	339	2,712
Ransom.....	552	1,975	1,658	19,896
Richland.....	1,198	9,493	2,079	24,717
Rolette.....	3,105	784	788	8,893
Sargent.....	3,544	6,463	4,723	59,037
Stark.....	174	650	227	2,799
Steele.....	1,657	7,039	566	7,004
Stutsman.....	2,172	5,470	1,113	11,686
Towner.....	972	968	446	5,686
Trall.....	517	7,360	1,703	20,436
Walsh.....	16,567	34,024	4,927	77,994
Ward.....	44		7	115
Wells.....	8,117	2,640	7,604	108,991
Williams.....				
Totals.....	113,881	288,192	106,613	1,241,018

NAME OF COUNTIES	R Y E			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Bushels	Acreage	Bushels
Barnes.....	275	4,802	869	29,893
Benson.....	2	10	5	175
Billings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bottineau.....	7	60	18	486
Burleigh.....	475	4,099	507	11,357
Cass.....	25	310	220	5,500
Cavalier.....	10	113	8	224
Dickey.....	2,764	1,741	2,479	59,082
Eddy.....	26	413	229	5,854
Emmons.....	31	238	254	4,762
Foster.....	.....	.....	73	2,281
Grand Forks.....	50	510	149	4,023
Griggs.....	415	4,480	1,137	37,900
Kidder.....	155	1,201	322	5,766
LaMoure.....	912	8,471	2,566	66,434
Logan.....	.....	.....	12	300
McHenry.....	5	55	6	150
McIntosh.....	153	532	369	8,487
McLeau.....	30	389	49	1,257
Mercer.....	3	27	5	125
Morton.....	5	29	41	820
Nelson.....	139	1,460	309	9,270
Oliver.....	13	103	19	677
Pembina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey.....	1	6	4	100
Ransom.....	210	2,078	380	8,867
Richland.....	137	2,051	291	6,766
Rolette.....	3	6	4	100
Sargent.....	1,119	794	387	8,901
Stark.....	43	282	76	1,520
Steele.....	239	2,677	378	9,513
Stutsman.....	161	1,847	487	13,311
Towner.....	.....	.....	5	166
Trall.....	55	925	93	2,325
Walsh.....	7	46	21	525
Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells.....	5	75	126	3,150
Williams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,474	39,830	11,898	310,067

NAME OF COUNTIES	MILLET AND HUNGARIAN			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Tons	Acreage	Tons
Barnes.....	2,289	4,444	2,862	7,155
Benson.....	732	481	822	1,937
Billings.....	(*) 15	15	21	42
Bottineau.....	1,315	274	161	434
Burleigh.....	2,548	1,939	1,615	3,230
Cass.....	(*) 28,780	12,870	31,102	31,102
Cavalier.....	995	628	539	1,309
Dickey.....	4,520	4,064	3,972	8,738
Eddy.....	(*) 435	443	664	664
Emmons.....	(*) 1,467	1,136	2,385	2,385
Foster.....	1,156	408	824	1,764
Grand Forks.....	13,724	16,868	15,901	37,632
Griggs.....	1,650	1,172	1,032	2,580
Kidder.....	514	321	464	1,206
LaMoure.....	(*) 2,463	2,288	2,251	4,614
Logan.....	5	(*) 16	109	218
McHenry.....	261	136	366	732
McIntosh.....	304	506	348	825
McLean.....	524	202	188	345
Mercer.....	253	4,575	2,078	4,935
Morton.....	(*) 1,816	1,664	1,112	2,780
Nelson.....	442	496	333	1,110
Oliver.....	6,194	11,291	8,313	19,397
Pembina.....	174	71	140	303
Pierce.....	1,448	1,089	1,010	2,777
Ransom.....	3,364	3,484	3,252	7,046
Richland.....	(*) 6,657	3,942	8,672	8,672
Rolette.....	210	38	161	402
Sargent.....	2,651	3,191	2,903	7,983
Stark.....	(*) 2,979	1,007	1,193	2,386
Steele.....	2,553	3,948	4,302	9,142
Stutsman.....	(*) 2,553	4,054	2,972	7,058
Towner.....	(*) 251	128	426	426
Trall.....	10,747	20,771	8,235	19,215
Walsh.....	7,424	9,692	10,827	24,361
Ward.....	439	107	339	1,017
Wells.....	1,087	263	344	803
Williams.....				
Total.....	75,489	137,093	97,508	225,459

* Returns incomplete and figures here given are partly estimates.

+ No returns.

NAME OF COUNTIES	OTHER TAME GRASSES.			
	—1890—		—1891—	
	Acreage	Tons	Acreage	Tons
Barnes.....	(*) 2,865	155	232	232
Benson.....	(*) 19	1	2	2
Billings.....	(*) 16	7	1	2
Bottineau.....	4	17		
Burleigh.....	(*) 2,170	3,965	7,731	7,731
Cass.....	105	121	45	68
Cavalier.....	(*) 293	56	84	84
Dickey.....	(*) 36	5	5	5
Eddy.....	(*) 164	41	65	65
Emmons.....				
Foster.....				
Grand Forks.....	3,639	2,516	3,147	5,114
Griggs.....	35	19	70	140
Kidder.....	(*) 27	5	10	10
LaMoure.....	55	66	40	65
Logan.....				
McHenry.....				
McIntosh.....				
McLean.....	28	42	13	26
Mercer.....	6	2		
Morton.....	(*) 16	23	46	46
Nelson.....	179	49	37	64
Oliver.....				
Pembina.....	454	474	690	1,044
Pierce.....	(*) 15	19	19	19
Ramsey.....	83	21	38	76
Ransom.....	89	96	27	37
Richland.....	(*) 1,045	936	1,248	1,248
Rolette.....	50	50	46	69
Sargent.....	333	180	178	267
Stark.....	(*) 52			
Steele.....	217	305	299	548
Stutsman.....	(*) 176	89	134	134
Towner.....	(*) 35	79		
Trall.....	2,478	3,219	3,959	5,938
Walsh.....	715	1,701	2,782	4,868
Ward.....	(*) 30			
Wells.....				
Williams.....				
Total.....	8,486	15,793	16,702	27,972

+ No returns.

SUMMARY:

WHEAT—Total acreage for the State, 2,865,502 acres; average yield for the State, 22.58 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 64,713,328.

OATS—Total acreage, 420,124; average yield, 42.54 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised in the State, 17,871,528.

BARLEY—Total acreage, 143,368; average yield, 36.76 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised in the State, 5,270,685.

FLAX—Total acreage, 106,613; average yield, 11.64 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 1,241,018.

RYE—Total acreage, 11,898; average yield, 26.05 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 310,067.

CORN—Total acreage, 35,693; average yield, 24.25 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised, 865,593.

POTATOES—Total acreage, 19,566; average yield, 178.61 bushels per acre; total number of bushels raised in the State, 3,494,801.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN—Total acreage, 97,508; average yield, 2.31 tons per acre; total number of tons raised, 225,459.

OTHER TAME GRASSES—Total acreage, 16,702; average yield, 1.67 tons per acre; total number of tons raised, 27,972.

ACREAGE, PRODUCT AND AVERAGE YIELDS FOR STATE.			
	Acres	No. Bush.	Av'g Yield
Wheat.....	2,865,502	64,713,328	22.58 Bu.
Oats.....	420,124	17,871,528	42.54 "
Barley.....	143,368	5,270,685	36.76 "
Flax.....	106,613	1,241,018	11.64 "
Rye.....	11,898	310,067	26.05 "
Corn.....	35,693	865,593	24.25 "
Potatoes.....	19,566	3,494,801	178.61 "
Millet & Hung'r'n	97,508	225,459 tons	2.31 tons
Other tame grasses	16,702	27,972 tons	1.67 tons

COUNTIES	AVERAGE YIELD BY COUNTIES.									
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye	Corn	Potatoes	Millet and Hungarian	Other Tame Grasses	Other Tame Grasses

Barnes.....	22	35	36	11	34	27	196	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Benson.....	27	55	44	11	35	25	178	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
(*) Billings.....	15	40				25	125	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bottineau.....	25	57	41	12	27	27	208	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
Burleigh.....	22	45	135	15	22	27	106	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cass.....	19	39	32	11	25	23	153	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cavalier.....	23	53	38	9	28	25	257	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Dickey.....	28	31	36	15	25	21	131	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eddy.....	26	48	13	13	26	20	128	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Emmons.....	21	47	36	13	19	28	147	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Foster.....	28	48	38	15	31	15	212	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Grand Forks.....	26	48	37	15	27	26	211	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Griggs.....	28	42	43	16	33	20	200	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kidder.....	17	40	31	11	18	24	139	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
LaMoure.....	19	38	35	13	26	27	163	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Logan.....	23	39	37	13	25	19	168	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
McHenry.....	26	45	37	13	25	18	159	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
McIntosh.....	16	29	28	8	23	20	104	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
McLean.....	29	50	41	15	26	25	149	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mercer.....	28	50	44	11	25	23	136	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Morton.....	28	54	47	14	20	22	183	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nelson.....	28	49	39	16	30	20	186	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oliver.....	27	55	43	14	36	20	206	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pembina.....	24	46	36	13	20	20	279	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pierce.....	27	55	46	13		20	178	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ramsey.....	26	50	41	8	25	20	214	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ransom.....	21	26	41	12	24	22	185	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Richland.....	20	37	32	12	23	27	126	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rolette.....	21	49	40	11	25	20	188	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sargent.....	19	29	27	13	23	18	142	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Stark.....	29	51	33	12	20	28	171	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Steele.....	24	34	41	12	25	23	222	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Stutsman.....	22	42	34	11	27	23	176	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Towner.....	27	59	44	13	33	20	240	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
Trall.....	24	44	36	12	25	31	158	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Walsh.....	26	44	39	16	25	20	225	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ward.....	29	65	45	17		29	300	3	2	2
Wells.....	23	50	38	14	25	20	145	2		
Average yield for entire state.....	22.6	42.5	36.7	11.6	26.0	24.3	178.6	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

* No returns from correspondents.

+ Not estimated by correspondents; estimate furnished by Commissioner's office.

WHEAT CROP OF FORMER YEARS.

The following figures are taken from the records of the Territorial Statisticians, but are not as complete as might be desired. No account of the acreage for years prior to 1888 are easily accessible. It must be remembered that the crops of 1888, 1889 and 1890 were by far the poorest ever raised in the Northwest, yet the very poorest of these three crops gave about one-twentieth of the entire wheat product of the United States, and an average of over eight bushels per acre. This is not an average year, but the poorest ever known. In the year 1887, the official figures for which the HERALD is unable to obtain, the average yield was not far from eighteen bushels per acre, and former years from fifteen upward. The figures given below are taken from the official reports published from time to time, except for 1891, which are direct from the Commissioner's office and are not yet officially published:

	Acreage	Bushels	Per Acre
1885.....		25,341,585	
1887.....		35,997,619	
1888.....	2,161,429	20,667,611	9.50
1889.....	2,655,991	22,101,448	8.33
1890.....	2,616,314	27,554,611	10.50
1891.....	2,865,502	64,713,328	22.58

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

All parts of North Dakota are well adapted to stock growing, the eastern part of the state on a small scale in connection with mixed farming, while the western portion is a natural stock country, well adapted to either moderate or extensive prosecution of the business, the ranges being abundant and affording ample pasturage the entire year. There is an abundance of grass in all parts of the state of the richest quality sufficient to feed millions of stock, grass that is now wasted in decay or consumed by prairie fires. Scientists have established the fact that these native wild grasses are richer in qualities that produce butter and cheese than the best cultivated grasses, a fact also corroborated by practical tests made by dairymen. The dairy industry is especially well adapted to be carried on in connection with grain growing. It utilizes by-products, which always accompany the marketable crop. It provides remunerative labor for those months of the year which the wheat farmer spends in enforced idleness. It provides for recuperating the soil, when such recuperation becomes necessary. It yields an income every month of the year, a convenience the exclusive grain grower does not enjoy. Butter and cheese can be produced no where at less expense than in North Dakota. The market is unexcelled and may be and ought to be indefinitely extended to include Montana and all mining districts further west. It is now a fact that the butter and cheese consumed in Montana is produced in Iowa and Nebraska and other interior states, and

shipped to its destination directly past the farms of the Red River Valley where it might be produced at less cost, and four to six hundred miles nearer market. Here is an industry neglected that might be a source of handsome revenue to North Dakota farmers every month of the year. Not a single condition is wanting to the profitable prosecution of the dairy industry. A number of butter and cheese factories and creameries are already in successful operation and there is a practically limitless field for similar enterprises that would be sure of success. All that is said of the Montana and western market for dairy products is equally true of poultry farming. The markets of Montana are supplied with turkeys, chickens and eggs that are shipped from points 500 miles further from market than is the Red River Valley.

The North Dakota State Dairymen's Association was organized Feb. 18, 1891. The first regular annual meeting was held at Grand Forks, June 25 and 26, 1891. The next meeting will be held at Fargo, the second Tuesday of June next. The officers are: I. C. Wade, president, Jamestown; J. B. Power, vice president, Power; E. F. Ladd, secretary, Fargo; H. D. Hurley, treasurer, Hillsboro. Board of management—J. H. Bosard, Grand Forks, D. W. Cunningham, Hillsboro; George Harvey, Minto; I. C. Wade, Jamestown; E. F. Ladd, Fargo.

LIVE STOCK.

The following figures are taken from the report of the State Board of Equalization, and represent the number and value of the different kinds of live stock in the state returned for taxation:

	Total Number		Assessed Value	
	1890	1891	1890	1891
Horses, all ages.....	124,257	134,538	\$6,184,127	\$6,453,072
Cattle all ages.....	232,960	260,663	3,224,023	3,275,541
Sheep.....	98,290	231,359	198,325	410,930
Mules and Asses.....	8,245	7,410	451,015	370,290
Hogs.....	49,643	39,783	130,523	108,623

The last two items show a decrease, but the tendency now is strongly the other way so far as hogs are concerned. Prices are high, and farmers are seeking to increase their stock, and next year's returns will show a marked increase in the number of hogs. In the matter of sheep there has been a great demand for the past year and a half, as the increase returned by the assessors for the two years indicates. There have been many thousands brought into the state since the taking of the assessment last spring, which, with the natural increase, will probably make the total number now in the state nearly if not quite half a million. Prices of sheep have ruled high, and in the opinion of many conservative and careful men of whom inquiries have been made, farmers have been paying too much for their sheep. The complaint is also heard in some parts of the state that the sheep brought in for sale are of very poor quality. These things were to be expected from the great demand, and will naturally regulate themselves in time. It is now almost universally conceded that North Dakota, especially the central and western part, is one of the finest sheep states in the Union, and there can be no doubt that there is money in the business for those that understand it and are careful managers.

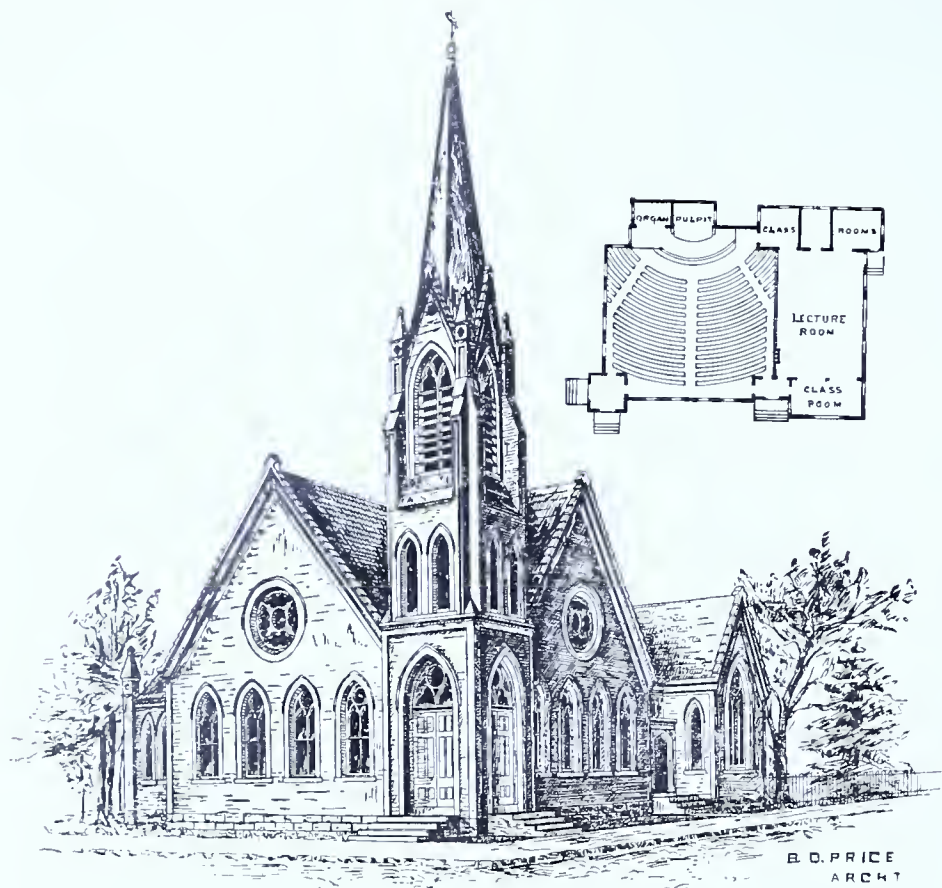
All kinds of live stock pay well, and there is increasing interest in raising horses and cattle, especially the former.

The total value of live stock in the state is not less than \$30,000,000. The assessors' returns show the number of sheep in the state returned for taxation to have increased from 98,000 in 1890 to 231,000 in 1891, and the natural increase and the herds brought into the state since the assessment was taken doubtless make the number now in the state fully double that returned by the assessors.

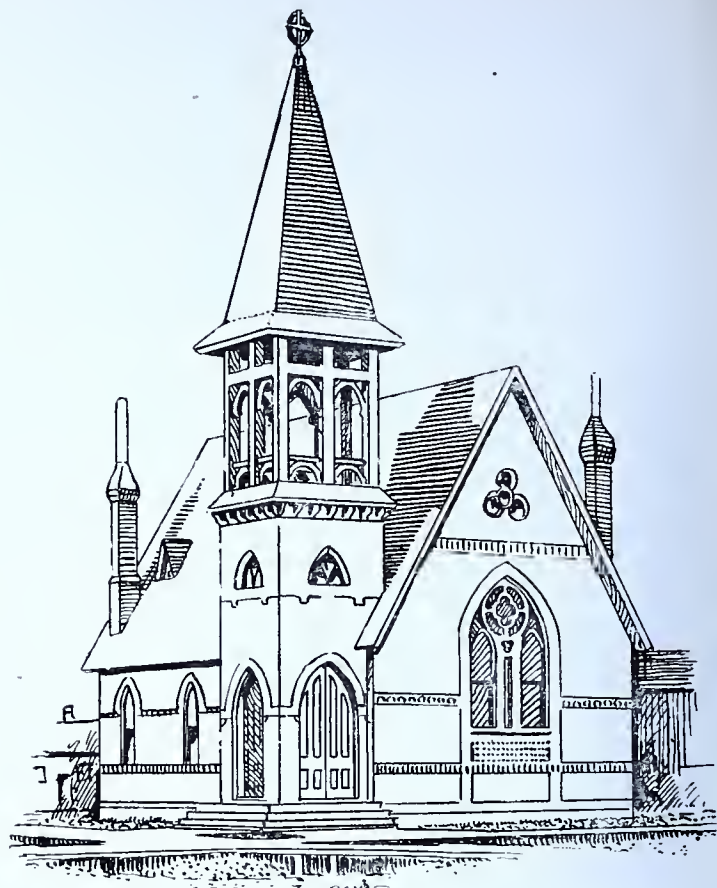
Are you a farmer living on a rented farm? Have you teams and farming implements? Come by all means to the Red River Valley and get a farm of your own, and in a few year's time you can be worth more money than you can make in a lifetime where you are now. The improvements you make on a farm will be your own.

Do you own a small farm of high-priced land, off which you can hardly make a living? Sell it and come out here and get a quarter section of North Dakota ground, and in a few years you can rest from work with a competence for old age.

Construction of sewers, extension of water works, building, etc., will furnish employment the coming year to 500 men in the city of Grand Forks, at remunerative wages. Thousands of laborers are needed for farm work as soon as frost leaves the ground.



METHODIST CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.



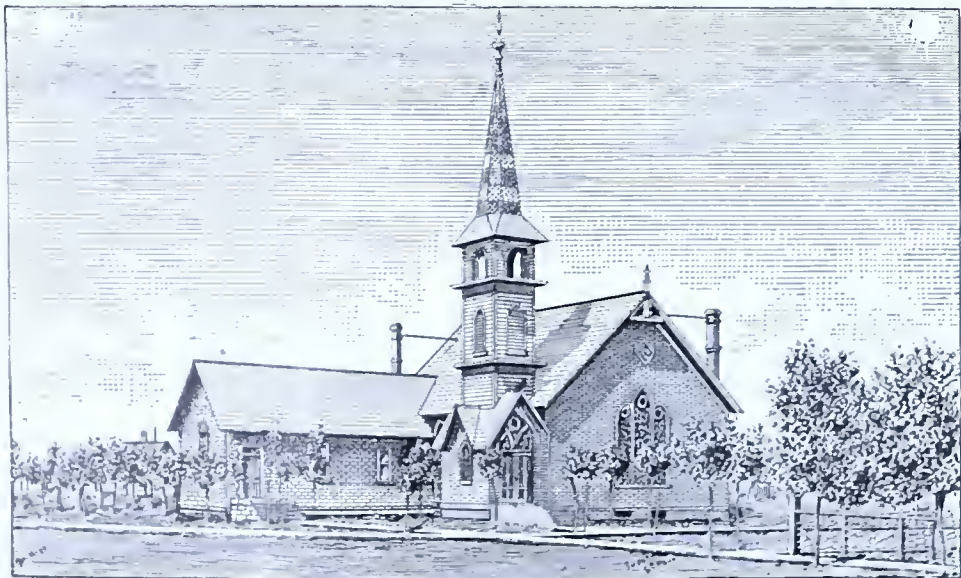
EPISCOPAL CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.



CATHOLIC CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.



BAPTIST CHURCH—GRAND FORKS.

THE COUNTRY FOR SHEEP GROWING

North Dakota Combines All Conditions Favorable to Successful and Profitable Rearing of Sheep.

Abundance of Finest Feed, Pure Water, Healthy Climate, Heavy Fleeces and Shipping Facilities.

E. M. Prouty Writes of the Advantages and Investments North Dakota Offers to the Flock Masters.

If a high, dry, rolling country is desirable for the growing of sheep, then three fourths, or more, of the state of North Dakota could not be improved on for this purpose.

If an abundance of the finest feed—for fattening sheep—can be raised and procured in large quantities at a nominal price, is of advantage, the balance of this state can fill the bill.

Putting the two conditions together (and we have them here) what is lacking to make the sheep industry grow into vast proportions and afford a magnificent revenue to our citizens?

I know this state quite thoroughly, from center to circumference, and I claim we have a combination of conditions here that cannot be found elsewhere in the Union.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and the other states west

mutton. I can name lots of men in the state whose experience in this business for the past few years will substantiate the statements I make. I have never known a man to fail to make his sheep pay well if he used any degree of care and skill at all, and I have seen some men make money whose business methods would, I believe, ruin them in anything else. I have never seen but one diseased flock of sheep in the state, and they were so when brought in.

On the main line of the Great Northern railroad and its branches, between Grand Forks and Fort Buford, are locations by the hundred where the conditions for successful sheep raising are all that could be desired—range, hay, water, shelter, convenient shipping facilities and always our glorious, cold, dry climate that insures good health to the animal, and a clip of wool probably two pounds heavier than the same animal would produce a few hundred miles to the south. I mention the Great Northern because I know personally much of the land through which it runs.

With the woolen mill under contemplation to be built in Grand Forks, I think we can reasonably expect a market for our wool clips considerably better than otherwise would be the case, and every man knows the advantage of each penny in price after the cost line has been reached.

There is one feature of the sheep business I want to touch upon. I refer to the raising of pure bred animals. With the expansion of the business that is going on, where is there a better prospect for successful raising and disposing of fine animals than right here in the Red River Valley?

I am doing something in that line of the business myself, and this season everything salable that I raised was picked up before they were half grown. Let the eastern breeders come in with their long wools, their fine wools, and their



can grow sheep and produce wool to almost any extent, and have done so for many years, making their flock-masters very wealthy men, but they have nothing with which to finish their mutton, and are obliged to ship them elsewhere for this purpose. In the western part of this state are found the same grasses that grow in the above named states, but their mountain ranges and extensive tracts of alkali are not found here. Our state is grassed all over, and in every township, I expect, can be found sufficient meadow in spots to cut hay enough to winter the sheep that may be grazed there through the summer.

It is an acknowledged fact that wheat screenings is the best feed for fattening sheep that is used. I have seen mutton made from wheat screenings hung up along side of that made from feeding corn and it is superior in every way. Any man can satisfy himself if this statement is true by communicating with those who handle large quantities of mutton in Chicago or other cities.

Now the eastern part of North Dakota, with her 60,000,000 bushels, or thereabouts of wheat annually can supply screenings enough to fatten all the sheep the western part of the state can grow. Hence, I say, we have advantages in this direction that no other state possesses.

I hope in the not distant future to see, not only in Grand Forks, but along the lines of railroads running in every direction from this center, feeding barns at every station, as well as on the farms where for half the year mutton will be made for the hungry East, and money for the fortunate men who are located in this Red River Valley.

Were I looking for a business opening today, I would put money in the sheep business, in this state, before anything else I know of. Rightly handled, there is 50 per cent. profit in it with the present price of wool and

black faces. There is abundant room for you, gentlemen, and a field that needs to be filled promptly and will make the conscientious and skillful breeder big money.

STARCH MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of starch is an enterprise that opens a large market for potatoes at prices that are remunerative. Potatoes can be grown in the Red River Valley on a large scale at a less cost per bushel than anywhere else, the prodigiously large yields reducing cost of production to the minimum. The state pays a bounty of \$1 per hundred pounds for all starch manufactured from potatoes grown in the state. A starch factory is in successful operation at Hankinson, Richland county, with capacity of eight to ten tons per day, consuming for this product from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes.

In addition to the encouragement offered by the state, the leading towns are disposed to secure guarantees of the necessary raw material by contracting with farmers to raise the needed acreage of potatoes, thus ensuring the manufacturer his raw material, and the farmer a sure market for his potatoes. Several starch factories in Minnesota are doing a large and profitable business. The field in North Dakota is inviting to enterprise in this direction. The business men of Grand Forks offer special encouragement to parties who will establish a starch factory. The process of manufacture is thus described:

The potatoes are first taken in on a big dump scale and dropped into a pit. Then they come down a large spout to the washer, which is a hollow wooden cylinder about thirty inches long, and has water let into it by pipes. It dumps them into a trough where they are moved along in the water by arms which are on the washer shaft. They

MILTON • ROLLER • MILLS

MANUFACTURERS OF

North Dakota Hard Wheat Flour.

The only mill in the world manufacturing the celebrated

FLICKERTAIL

brand of FIRST PATENT FLOUR. This mill is located in the Red River Valley of North Dakota. We mill HARD WHEAT. We select our wheat, using nothing but good sound wheat. Why? Because good wheat makes good flour, and lots of it. There is no wheat in the world that is as good as the wheat of the Red River Valley.

Our machinery is the best money can buy. Full roller system, inter elevator and centrifugal reels. Our miller takes pride in making a flour that compares favorably with the best on the world's market. Our flour can talk eloquently in its own behalf, if you but give it a chance.

We do not send you good samples, and follow them with a shipment of poor flour, on the contrary we aim to make our shipments equal or better than our samples. We try to establish a good reputation with our patrons by sending them first-class flour, and to keep our reputation good, by keeping our product good. In short we are as anxious to make good flour, as our patrons are to get it, and we leave nothing undone that will help us in that direction. We make four grades, viz: First and Second Patent, Bakers' and Low Grade.

We solicit business from any part of America or Europe. We prefer to sell direct, do not care to consign. Send for samples, if we cannot suit you, other mills need not try.

FINNESETH & EATON

Cavalier County,

MILTON, N. D.

TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

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BURKE CORBET

Attorney at Law

—Grand Forks National Bank Block.—

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

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COLLECTIONS AND

LITIGATED

CASES.

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BUSINESS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

COCHRANE & FEETHAM

Attorneys at Law

—GRAND FORKS NATIONAL BANK BLOCK—

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Practice in all State Courts.

Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.

Prompt Attention Given to Collections

are kept constantly rolling through the water and are dumped perfectly clean into the grater, a machine with a wooden cylinder covered with sheet iron that is punched full of small holes. The grater is twenty-four inches in diameter and four feet long, and runs 500 revolutions per minute. After going through this grater the starch drops on a sieve below which runs 100 revolutions. Just above the sieve there is a trough with sheet iron bottom which is perforated with two rows of holes. The water is let into this trough by two pipes and drops onto the sieve below, washing the starch through the sieve and it drops into a tank and is pumped out into large tanks which are sixteen feet in diameter and seven feet deep. Here it is allowed to remain about eight hours and then it is pumped out into two large tanks called "settling tanks," where it is allowed to remain for twelve hours. The water is then drawn off and the starch allowed to remain about four hours longer, when it is ready to be removed to the dry house, and is taken there in hand cars.

The dry house has four large furnaces to dry the starch. The house is heated from 180° to 200°. It is furnished with six rows of racks, or rather wooden grates, one above another. The starch is first placed on the top grate and remains there about six hours, when the driest is raked down onto the next grate, the balance being raked down when it is dry enough. When it is dry enough it is raked down from the second to the third rack, and so on to the last, when it is raked into bins outside and is then sacked up and ready for market.

The state also pays a bounty of 2 cents per pound for all sugar manufactured from beets grown within the state, and a bounty of \$1 per hundred pounds for binding twine, suitable for binding grain, manufactured from material grown within the state.

RED RIVER VALLEY AGAINST THE WORLD.

Inspection of the accompanying table shows the striking fact that in the items of population, real and personal property assessments, the figures for the six Red River Valley counties aggregate almost exactly 50 per cent. of the same items for the entire state, while in wheat acreage and wheat product the figures for the valley counties are 58½ per cent. of those for the entire state. These figures are the sum totals reported by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1891. Figures given on page three of this publication, so far as they relate to real estate assessments, express merely the values by which the assessments for 1891 exceed those for 1890.

COUNTIES.	Wheat Product.....	.....Year 1891	6,881,624	.....Year 1890	6,202,940
	Total Assessment...		9,834,574		5,732,064
	Total Assessment... Personal Property		2,256,118		1,583,339
	Total Assessment... Real Estate		7,578,456		4,148,725
	Wheat Acreage.....		262,002		241,673
	Area in Acres.....		898,560		822,000
	Population.....		18,357		16,587
	Grand Forks.....		14,334		10,217
	Walsh.....		10,613		10,751
	Pembina.....		10,751		10,751
Totals for six North Dakota counties			89,859		89,859
Total for State.....			182,719		182,719

GRAND FORKS THE "EMPIRE CITY"

Natural Advantages of Location Supplemented by Exceptional Transportation Facilities.

A City that Combines the Vigor and Enterprise of the West with the Social Advantages of the East.

Enticing Attractions to the Homeseeker Not Offered in Any Other City of the Northwest.

Grand Forks has been happily termed the "Empire City" of the Northwest. Its natural advantages of location are supplemented by exceptional transportation facilities. Situated in the heart of the richest agricultural region in America, Grand Forks is a leading market for the staple cereals and the seat of extensive flour manufacture. Contiguous to the great pineries of Minnesota, it is the center of lumber manufacture and supply for an immense territory, comprising North Dakota and adjoining states. Its lines of railway, systems of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, radiate to all points. These sources of wealth and facilities for commerce have assured the city a steady and healthful growth, and are the sure promise of

home people. Visitors agree that "Grand Forks has better buildings and more of them than any other city of its size in the United States." Official figures show that the increased assessment of real property in this city last year was nearly twice that of all other towns in the state combined. All values have rapidly advanced. Business and residence property find an active market. Mercantile trade, wholesale and retail is in thriving condition.

The field for wholesaling is especially inviting, as it is comparatively unoccupied, the immense tributary territory of which Grand Forks is the railway center being largely supplied with merchandise by jobbing houses of St. Paul and Minneapolis, three hundred miles further distant from the points of distribution, and thereby materially increasing cost of goods to consumers. Superior locations for warehouses are available in the heart of the city on both railway lines. Several large establishments are conducting a prosperous and rapidly increasing wholesale business in leading lines of merchandise, groceries, fruit, farm machinery, etc. Grand Forks offers every inducement necessary to make it a jobbing center. Its tributary territory comprises portions of several states that are well settled with the best class of citizens and are attracting the more desirable and substantial element of immigration. Among the many opportunities for the profitable investment of capital, none is more inviting than that of the wholesale trade.

Grand Forks takes pride in her mammoth retail stores, veritable mercantile emporiums that are rarely surpassed in larger cities; elegantly fitted banks, business and newspaper offices; attractive churches; richly furnished society halls;



METROPOLITAN THEATRE—GRAND FORKS.

an auspicious future. Enterprise has been quick to establish every line of trade and mechanical industry. Shrewd financiers have discerned the inviting field here offered for the investment of capital. Large financial interests have been created. Stately five-story buildings impart a metropolitan air to the business streets, and magnificent homes adorn the resident portion of the city. Extensive public improvements afford residents all the comforts and conveniences of city life. Rare social privileges and educational advantages are enjoyed. Home culture and the refinements of society occupy a high place in popular esteem. Grand Forks offers enticing attractions to home seekers who desire to secure the combined advantages of western push, enterprise, thrift and growth together with the privileges of schools, churches, society and culture characteristic of older and more conservative communities. The business interests of Grand Forks rest on a sound financial basis. Its growth has not partaken of the "boom" character, but has rather been uniform and uninterrupted. While sister cities of North Dakota and Minnesota have seen some years of only slight advancement, Grand Forks has made substantial growth every year and never in a greater degree than in the last two years. Unlike many western towns, Grand Forks is a city of home enterprise. Its capital is home capital, its capitalists reside in Grand Forks. Financial confidence has its counterpart in those particulars that make Grand Forks desirable as a place of residence. Evidence of this fact is seen in the many elegant business blocks and palatial residences which are a surprise to visitors and a source of gratification to our

fully equipped school buildings; hotels with every modern appliance; the finest railway depots and offices northwest of St. Paul.

The city owns a complete system of water works. The source of supply is the Red Lake River at a point a short distance above its confluence with the Red River. An intake pipe, laid on the bed of the latter river and thence through a tunnel to a point fifty feet below the surface at the water works station, conveys the water to the pumps. The pumping station is a substantial brick structure supplied with a triple acting pump of 5,000,000 gallons daily capacity. There are seven miles of water mains with extensions of one and a half miles under contract to be constructed this year. The water works system also affords an abundant supply of water for fire protection, through hydrants located at convenient points. An electric fire alarm system connects all parts of the city with the pumping station. The efficient fire department comprises four hose companies, one hook and ladder company and one extinguisher company. The department officers are J. B. Wineman, president; Hugh Ryan and John Austin, vice presidents; Frank Kent, secretary; Charles Rand, treasurer. The annual state firemen's tournament is to be held in Grand Forks, June 21-24 next.

City lighting is furnished by the Grand Forks Gas and Electric Company, an incorporation that purchased the franchise of the Dakota Gas Company and the Grand Forks Incandescent Light Company. Its officers are A. S. Brooks, president; W. J. Murphy, vice president and general manager; A. C. Labrie, secretary; H. L. Whithed,

treasurer; Thos. Roycraft, superintendent. The total output of the company in 1888 was 5,161,500 cubic feet; in 1889, 8,509,400; in 1890, 10,800,000; and in 1891, 12,000,000. The gas plant has a daily capacity of 200,000 cubic feet. The electric light plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 incandescence lights and thirty arc lights. The company has just purchased an additional site and is erecting buildings wherein will be installed new power that will double the capacity of the plant and afford a complete relay of power. The company also furnishes lighting for East Grand Forks, its gas mains being laid on the bed of the river by a skillful process, reflecting great credit upon City Engineer Russell, who designed and constructed the work.

A portion of the city is supplied with sewerage. A new system is under construction, a part of which was completed in 1891 and the remainder is under contract to be finished this year at a cost of \$50,000. Work will be resumed as soon as the season opens and pushed to rapid completion. The sewerage mains are so constructed that the system may be extended indefinitely as the growth of the city shall require.

The streets are nicely graded, and kept in good condition by the street commissioner, Hugh Ryan. There are about thirty-five miles of sidewalks and substantial crossings at intersections of streets.

Sanitary conditions are scrupulously preserved by the city board of health, under the supervision of Dr. C. S. Crane, city health officer.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY.

Grand Forks has an admirable system of public schools conducted by a corps of experienced and successful teachers. The course of study is arranged with the utmost care to meet the wants of pupils, and in scope and completeness takes highest rank. School interests are promoted by an efficient board of education, liberally sustained by an intelligent and appreciative community. There are three commodious school buildings, Central, Belmont and Wilder, substantial brick structures, heated by steam and hot water. The schools are equipped with single desks, latest and best appliances, apparatus, library, etc. There are nineteen teachers and the usual departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year ending June, 1891, was 1,019. The enrollment the present year, to Jan. 8, was 962, as compared with 874, to the same date last year, an increase of eighty-eight. Enrollment for the years since 1886 has been, 582, 719, 805, 827, 933, 1,019. Teachers are selected with reference to the following qualifications: moral character, skill and successful experience in school work, particularly in graded schools of good standing; professional training; literary qualifications. Kindergarten work is a special feature of the lower grades. In the grammar grades the best possible arrangement of studies is made to furnish a serviceable and practical education to a large class of pupils who do not contemplate entering the high school. The courses of the high school prepare graduates for admission to the State University or other collegiate institutions. Six classes have graduated, the class of 1891 numbering twelve and the present class nine. The high school is successful, its graduates strong and reflecting honor upon their instructors. The school year comprises nine months, divided into three terms, the fall term commencing the second Monday of September. Regular meetings of the Board of Education are held the second Tuesday in each month, in the superintendent's office.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

W. L. Wilder, president; W. H. Burr, secretary; M. L. Gordon, treasurer, ex-officio.

Directors.	Term Expires.
First Ward, J. Walker Smith	1893
Second Ward, James Elton	1892
Third Ward, M. Wittelshofer	1893
Fourth Ward, C. B. Ingalls	1892
Fifth Ward, D. M. Holmes	1893
Sixth Ward, W. L. Wilder	1893
At large, Geo. D. Lay	1892

TEACHERS—CENTRAL SCHOOL.

C. H. Clemmer, superintendent.
 High School—Laura M. Wright, principal; Marguerite Elder, assistant.
 Grammar Rooms, No's 8 and 7.—Adelaide W. Hill, Mary E. Booth.
 Intermediate, No's 6, 5, 4 and 3.—Bessie Connell, Francis Malthaner, Francis Freeman, Anna Wilson.
 Primary, No's 2 and 1.—Clara Barker, Clara L. Robinson.

BELMONT SCHOOL.

Intermediate, No's 6, 5, 4 and 3.—Mollie J. Aldrich, principal; Ella Grant, Mary Riley, Genevieve Arnold.
 Primaries, No's 2 and 1.—Myrta Bargewell, Fannie A. Miller.

WILDER SCHOOL.

Annie Gifford, Carrie A. Getchell.
 The following are the new courses of study prescribed for the high school.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin, Jones, three terms.
 Algebra, Milne, three terms.
 Physiology, first term.
 Rhetoric, second and third terms.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin, Caesar, four books.
 Algebra, first term.
 Geometry, second and third terms.
 Rhetoric, first term.
 General History, second and third terms.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin, Virgil, Three terms.
 Geometry, first term.
 Literature, first term.
 Geometry, (solid) second and third terms.
 Physics, second and third terms.
 Latin, Cicero, second and third terms; for pupils preparing for University or other higher institutions.
 The scientific course substitutes for Latin the following:
 In the first year, civics, first and second terms; and botany the third term.
 Second year, botany, first term; physical geography, second and third terms.
 Third year, astronomy, first term; book keeping, second and third terms.

Study of authors throughout the course.

TEXT BOOKS.

Appleton's Chart, Swinton's Readers, Swinton's Geographies, Swinton's Word Book, Reed's Word Lessons, Harper's Primary Arithmetic, Milne's Arithmetics, Appleton's Writing Books, Prang's Drawing Books, Reed & Kellogg's Grammars, Beadle's Geography of Dakota, Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Niles' Advanced Geography, Montgomery's U. S. History.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Milne's Algebra, Chauvenet Geometry, Allen & Greenough's Latin Series, Roger & Williams' Book Keeping, Cooley's Natural Philosophy, Swinton's English Literature, Kellogg's Rhetoric, Swinton's Outlines of History, Gray's Botany, Royce's Manual of American Literature, McCleary's Civil Government, Tracey's Physiology, Jones' First Latin Lessons.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

The most concise and accurate statement as to winter temperature is found in the accompanying meteorological record for the month of December, 1891, prepared by Mr. John S. Macnie, observer of the station at the State University, one and one-half miles from the city of Grand Forks:

TEMPERATURE.									
Day of Month.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Day of Month.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	24	32	31	21	17	6	27	31	-2
2	30	32	32	27	18	15	25	29	+11
3	24	26	10	33	19	17	23	18	25
4	10	10	10	12	20	28	33	19	35
5	4	7	8	13	21	18	30	20	41
6	2	10	7	20	22	11	13	4	17
7	10	23	16	26	23	5	4	3	6
8	37	40	23	43	24	0	-1	4	3
9	28	38	33	45	25	-10	-3	-11	0
10	15	20	17	32	26	-18	-6	-10	5
11	18	36	22	39	27	0	8	-2	11
12	26	42	29	45	28	5	26	3	30
13	14	19	17	23	29	-10	0	-6	4
14	12	25	17	33	30	0	10	3	19
15	5	24	8	25	31	9	8	-11	11
16	-4	3	-1	18					

Rain fall for the summer months of 1891 was recorded as follows:

May	1.74 inches
June	2.31 "
July	3.77 "
August	1.37 "
September	.71 "
October	2.64 "

Total for six months 12.54 "

GEO. H. WALSH Real Estate IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS

In the Red River Valley Upon
Favorable Terms.

THE PIONEER DEALER.—Having been established in this section since 1875, is thoroughly familiar with the merits and values of land in the various parts of the Valley and Grand Forks County. Buy a home already made in this favored land, or a piece of unimproved land and make one for yourself. The owner of a farm in the Red River is the possessor of a competency.

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NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Grand Forks is pre-eminently an educational center, and is especially fortunate in being the seat of the State University. This institution was chartered by act of the territorial legislature, February 27, 1883, and comprises a department of arts, a department of letters, a normal department, a school of military instruction and a school of mines, the latter department having been established by act of the State Legislative Assembly, approved March 31, 1890. Full collegiate courses of four years lead to the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. The normal department comprises a four years course. Necessity has also compelled the organization of a preparatory department which will be discontinued as early as practicable. An arrangement with managers of high schools throughout the state has just been effected which contemplates so shaping the high school courses as to prepare graduates for admission to the University without further examination. The success of this arrangement is gratifying to both the University and high schools and will unify the system of public instruction. At the last meeting of the State Educational Association, held at Grand Forks in December last, a committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature to appropriate \$400 annually to high schools fitting students for admission to the University.

Approved methods of instruction are employed, the aim being to educate practically and train the student for original, independent research. The use of text books is reduced to the minimum, and apparatus and subject matter of study employed as far as possible.

The work of biology under instruction of Prof. Wm. Patten is original and unique. Text books give place to actual study of living forms. Simple animals and plants are studied as types of the orders with which they are classified. The department is well supplied with apparatus including eleven powerful microscopes.

Prof. L. Estes' work in physics is conducted almost wholly upon the inductive method, by means of experiments prepared and wrought by the students. The laboratory contains a valuable supply of apparatus for elementary and higher work, with recent additions of accurate apparatus for electrical measurements.

The instruction of Prof. E. J. Babcock's department of chemistry and mineralogy consists of laboratory work with class-room exercises. Prof. Babcock has also interested himself largely in the analysis of native products of the state, including coal, clays, soils, sugar beets, etc.

The departments of mental and moral science, mathematics and languages are conducted by professors of high scholarship and well earned reputation. Prof. H. B. Woodworth occupies the chair of mental and moral science. President Merrifield of Latin and Greek, and Prof. Macnie of French and German. Prof. Estes' department also includes the mathematics of the college course. Prof. Wm. West is the recently elected principal of the normal department, which includes in the third and fourth years many of the studies of the junior and senior University classes. Instruction in Scandinavian languages is given by Prof. Geo. T. Rygh.

Recitations in military tactics are conducted by Prof. Roudiez, each Wednesday, which are attended by the officers of the military companies. All male students engage in daily military drill, being organized for that purpose in two companies, of which H. G. Vick and G. S. Sprague are captains.

The gymnasium is in keeping of the Olympic Athletic Association. Active interest is taken in calisthenics and athletic contests. Field day exercises are held annually and liberal prizes awarded. C. H. Neyhart is president of the Olympics, and S. Jahr, secretary and treasurer.

The library contains 5,000 volumes. One thousand dollars have been recently expended for additional books and at the last meeting of the regents a like sum was allotted for the same purpose. A reading room supplied with leading magazines and other choice literature is sustained in connection with the library. Prof. West is librarian.

The museum is growing in interest and value, and contains choice minerals, fossils, skeletons, casts, collections in all branches of natural history, and a variety of models illustrating facts in crystallography, anatomy, zoology, and physiology.

Two literary societies, the Adelphi and Per Gradus, hold weekly meetings for the discussion of practical questions of social and political character. The present attendance of students is 175, of whom 122 room in the University

buildings. The main building is of brick with four stories, 51x150 feet, and erected at a cost of \$60,000. The dormitory is also of solid brick, 53x103 feet, and cost \$25,000. Both buildings are heated by steam, supplied with water from the city water works, and furnished throughout with all modern appliances. Great Northern passenger trains stop at the University. The post office department has established a post office at the University. Letters should be addressed, University, Grand Forks Co., N. D.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Term Expires.

Hon. W. N. Roach, Larimore.....1895
Hon. James Twamley, Minto.....2893
Hon. William Budge, Grand Forks.....1895
Hon. H. L. Holmes, Neche.....1895
Hon. John M. Lamb, Michigan City.....1893

The officers of the board are: W. N. Roach, president; E. C. Cooper, secretary, Grand Forks; A. W. Clarke, treasurer, Grand Forks.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Webster Merrifield, B. A., president; professor of the Greek and Latin languages and literatures.

H. B. Woodworth, B. A., professor of mental and moral science, and history.

John Macnie, M. A., professor of French and German.

Ludovic Estes, M. A., Ph. D., professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy.

William Patten, B. S., B. A., Ph. D., professor of biology.

E. J. Babcock, B. S., professor of chemistry and geology.

Leon S. Roudiez, First Lieut. 6th Infantry, U. S. Army, professor of military science.

George B. Hodge, B. S., S. P., principal of the normal department and director of the conservatory of music.

Wm. West, professor of pedagogics and instructor in normal subjects.

Miss Ruth Hoppin, M. A., instructor in English literature.

G. T. Rygh, B. A., instructor in Scandinavian languages and English branches.

G. St. John Perrott, B. A., instructor in Latin and Greek.

John J. Trask, B. A., instructor in English branches.

Myron W. Smith, B. S., assistant in biological laboratory.

John Macnie, secretary of the faculty.

Miss Ruth Hoppin, matron.

William Patten, curator of the museum.

William West, librarian.

H. G. Vick, assistant librarian.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Conservatory of Music is a department of the State University, under the directorate of Prof. Geo. B. Hodge, and occupies rooms in the Security building. By virtue of its location in the city of Grand Forks, which has come to be widely known as a musical center, the Conservatory affords all the advantages for the successful study of music usually found in the larger cities. By payment of a small incidental fee, students are admitted to all privileges of the University. The courses are arranged for the piano-forte, voice culture and pipe organ. Graduation from one of these courses entitles the pupil to a special diploma from the trustees of the University. Methods of instruction are modern and progressive and modeled upon those of the best Conservatories of the east. The subjects taught are piano, organ, pipe organ, violin, cornet and orchestral instruments; also voice culture, singing, solfeggio, theory, harmony, history of music, methods of teaching, etc. Recitals are given at stated intervals by pupils and teachers. Students may begin at any time and have free choice of teachers. The Conservatory year corresponds with the University year. The present attendance is 160 pupils. The faculty of instruction comprises nine members all of whom have received special training from the best teachers in the United States.

George B. Hodge, director; instructor of rudiments, theory, harmony and history of music.

Mr. Arthur James, piano and organ.

Miss Birdie Atwood, piano and organ.

Mr. W. W. Hall, piano, organ and orchestral instruments.

Mrs. Geo. W. McCaskey, voice culture and singing.

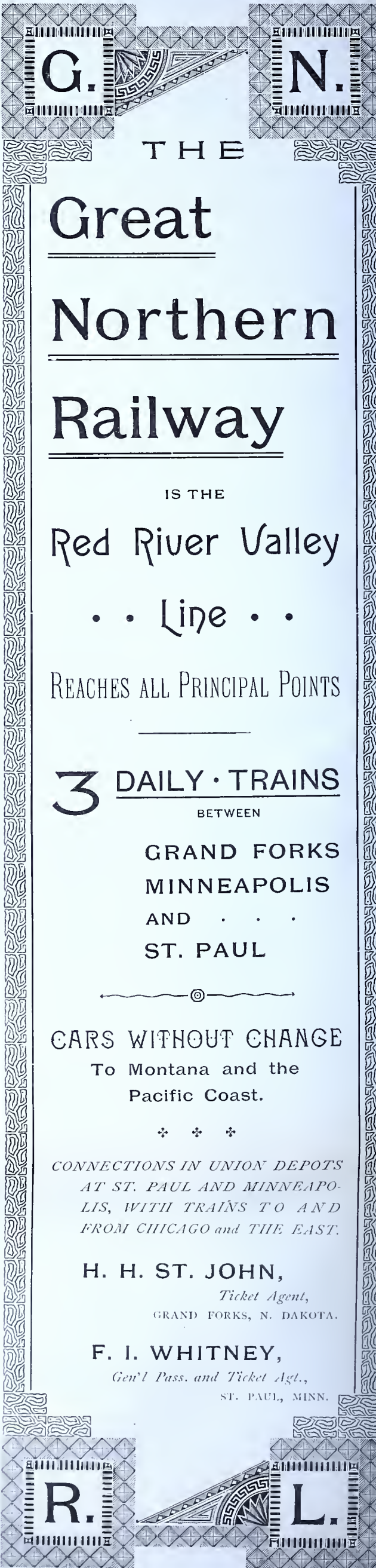
Mrs. Geo. F. Shutt, piano and organ.

Mrs. W. A. Gordon, piano and organ.

Mrs. Geo. B. Hodge, voice culture and singing.

Miss Ada Hyslop, piano.

A large proportion of the money invested in sheep throughout the state is the capital of Grand Forks business men. Their sheep are principally ranged in western counties. Among those having large interests may be mentioned Messrs. E. M. Prouty, Willis A. Joy, F. R. Fulton, John Birkholz, L. B. Richardson, H. L. Whithed, Chas. Sproat and J. E. Dow.



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REACHES ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS

3 DAILY • TRAINS

BETWEEN

**GRAND FORKS
MINNEAPOLIS
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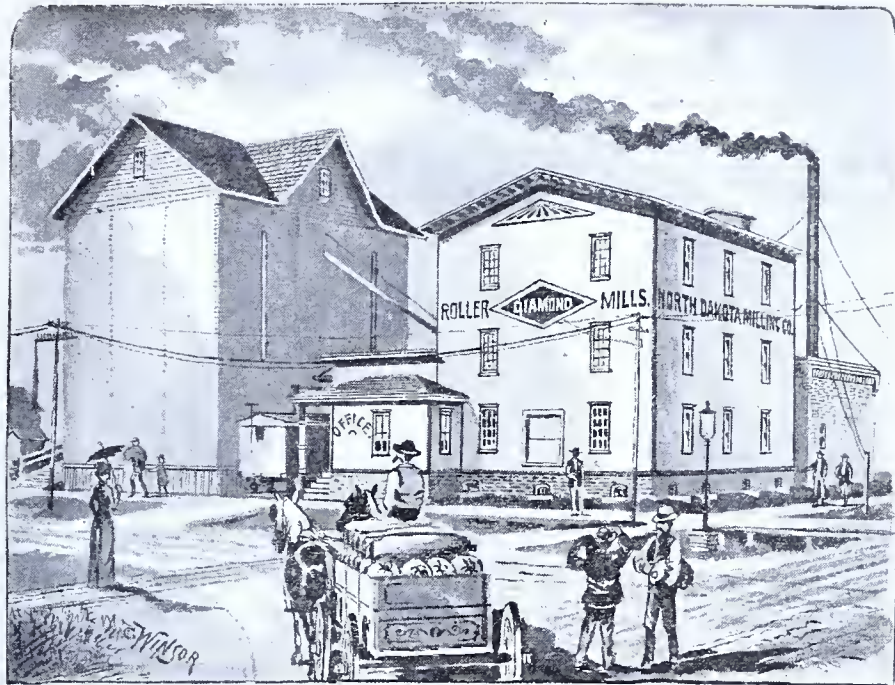
CARS WITHOUT CHANGE
To Montana and the
Pacific Coast.

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CONNECTIONS IN UNION DEPOTS
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WITH TRAINS TO AND
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Ticket Agent,
GRAND FORKS, N. DAKOTA.

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Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.



NORTH DAKOTA MILLING COMPANY—GRAND FORKS.

GRAND FORKS COLLEGE.

The latest educational organization is Grand Forks College, an institution established by the Scandinavian Lutherans of North Dakota and Western Minnesota. It has a large constituency as evidenced by the fact that it was overrun with students before its buildings were completed. The college grounds are located on Belmont avenue, one mile from the business center of the city. The main building is an imposing three story structure, furnished with all latest and best appliances. Temporarily, until the erection of much needed dormitories, a portion of the students find accommodations in the main building. Instruction for the present is chiefly confined to preparatory and normal work. Full collegiate courses will be provided as early as students are ready for them. Rev. H. Roalkvam is the president; Prof. Tandberg is in immediate charge of instruction and Prof. R. Knudson principal of the commercial department. Although the institution has been opened less than one month there are upwards of 150 students in attendance. It is the determination of both trustees and faculty that the college shall be a thoroughly American institution.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Leading religious denominations have vigorous and well sustained church organizations in Grand Forks, under pastoral charge of clergymen of a high order of pulpit ability. Nine of these organizations own and occupy commodious church edifices.

The Methodist Episcopal is the oldest, dating its organization from the year 1874. Its first building was erected the following year, being then the only protestant house of worship north of Fargo. After being several times enlarged to keep pace with the growing demands of the society, the old building has been sold and a fine new edifice erected, just now approaching completion, which will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. The new building is of brick with cut stone trimmings. Its interior decorations are tasteful and its furnishings of the latest designs. The total cost of the structure complete will be \$20,000. Rev. A. McGregor is the pastor.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1879 and house of worship erected in 1882. A large lecture room was added in 1888. The church is supplied with a fine pipe organ. Valuable property adjoining the church building is owned by the society. Rev. W. Hamilton Spence is pastor.

The Baptist church organization was formed Oct. 16, 1881 and the present church edifice, a commodious brick structure, with lecture rooms, erected in 1888 at a cost of \$9,000. Rev. P. W. Longfellow is the pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church was organized in 1882 and house of worship erected in 1885. A magnificent pipe organ leads musical devotion. In 1889 a parsonage was built costing

\$2,500 which is occupied by the pastor, Rev. S. M. Wilcox.

St. Paul's Episcopal church was formed in 1880, occasional services having been held since 1872. The church building was erected in 1881 and rectory adjoining in 1887. By a deplorable accident resulting in the death by drowning of the late rector, Rev. W. T. Currie, August 17, 1891, the church was called to mourn the loss of a faithful pastor of many years of devoted service.

St. Michael's Catholic church has the largest congregation and church edifice in the state. The interior of the church building is a model of architectural grace. The parish embraces some three hundred and fifty families under the pastoral care of Rev. E. J. Conaty.

The Scandinavian Methodist church was organized in 1886, and worships in a commodious edifice costing \$2,500. Rev. H. J. Wiik has recently entered the pastorate.

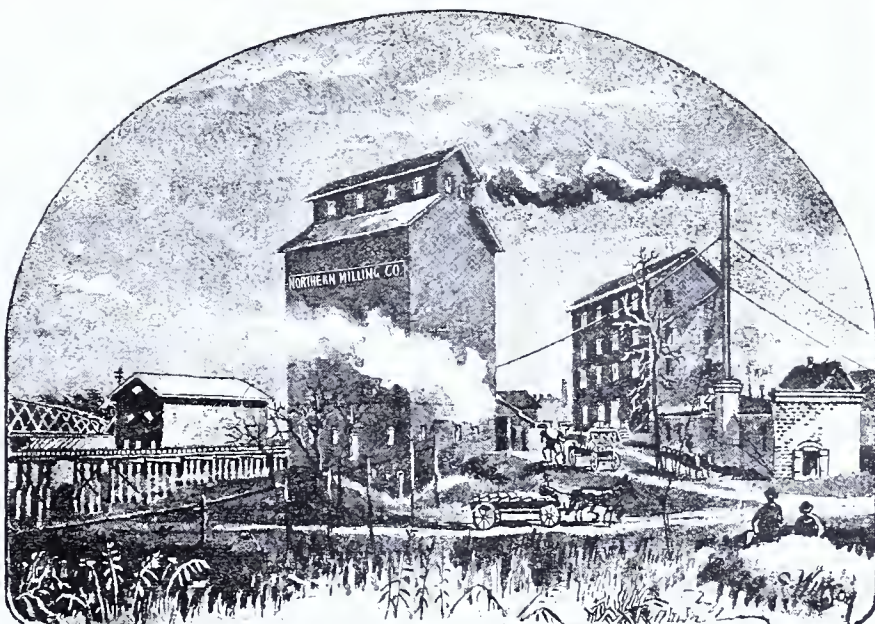
Zion Lutheran church was formed in 1880. A house of worship costing \$3,000, and parsonage \$1,400, were erected in 1885.

Hauges Lutheran church dates from 1886, and occupies a substantial house of worship costing \$2,500. Rev. C. G. Gjerstad has been pastor since the organization.

Other church organizations include the Scandinavian Baptist, German Evangelical and Russian Hebrew.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The enterprise and public spirit of Grand Forks business men, as well as the culture and taste of her citizens, are finely exemplified in the Metropolitan theatre, a magnificent structure erected in 1890 at a cost, including site, of \$91,000. Its projectors without exception were Grand Forks men, who thus evinced their confidence and pride in their home city. A stock company was organized in 1889 with the following board of directors: S. S. Titus, president; Geo. B. Winship, vice president; Geo. A. Batchelder, treasurer; Burke Corbet, secretary; E. J. Lander and John Birkholz. The enterprise was brought to successful completion Nov. 10, 1890, on which date the inaugural performance was given, of which the cash receipts were \$9,220. The dimensions of the building are seventy-five feet front by 152 in depth; auditorium, 75x100 feet; depth of stage, thirty-two feet; width seventy-five feet; height of gridiron above stage, sixty-seven feet; height of auditorium, fifty-five feet; seating capacity, 1,100. The main entrance is a spacious lobby eighteen feet by fifty feet with floor of handsome tiling. Heavily pannelled doors, with plate and stained glass, guard the entrance to the foyer. The interior is a triumph of decorative art. The colors of ivory and gold prevail in the decoration of the auditorium. The proscenium arch is especially elaborate, while the carved work about the boxes is artistic in the highest degree. There are nine dressing rooms, each supplied



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WHOLESALE GROCERY
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Shutt Block, Cor. Third St. and International Ave.

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North Dakota Milling Co.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.

with gas, and hot and cold water. Ventilation is secured by means of a Sturtevant fan, taking the air from above the roof, which passes at the rate of 36,000 cubic feet per minute through 5,000 feet of steam coil into the auditorium, thence through registers in the floor to the flues, whence it passes through the roof, the circuit ensuring pure warm air in winter. In summer fresh, cool air is secured by passing through an ice chamber. The stage is stocked with scenery designed and painted by a special artist, and equipped with the latest mechanical appliances. The auditorium is seated with opera chairs of most approved pattern. A magnificent stone arch, surmounting the main entrance is the striking feature of the imposing exterior. On either side the entrance are handsome stores, while the second and third stories are occupied as business offices.

Mr. E. M. Prouty of Grand Forks, president of the Prouty Live Stock Association, whose capital stock has just been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, says that all stock on the western ranges have come through the recent severe weather in prime condition. In all cases where sheep and cattle have had proper care there have been no material losses, so far as he knows.

The Northwestern College of Commerce is a flourishing institution and furnishes instruction in the several branches of a thoroughly practical business education. The courses of study comprise book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, stenography and type-writing. Prof. J. J. Swengel is principal. Day and night sessions are held. About sixty students are now in attendance. The institution is a branch of the Northwestern circuit of commercial colleges, of which H. L. Rucker of Minneapolis is president. The college occupies commodious apartments in the Security Trust building.

St. Bernard's Academy was established in 1883 by Ursuline nuns under the management of Mother Superior Stanislaus, who is still at the head of the institution. The Academy building is a handsome brick structure, supplied with steam heating and city water. Its appointments are complete. The Academy has full courses of study and gives thorough instruction in French, German, Latin, music, painting, and drawing.

The Pioneer Club is the oldest social organization in the state, dating its inception from 1882. Its membership is composed of leading society people of the city. The club occupies luxuriously furnished apartments comprising the entire fifth floor of the Grand Forks National Bank building. The main parlor is finished in mahogany. The walls are of leatherette in brown, gold and drab, blending into delicate shading of the vaulted ceiling. The carpets are the finest wiltons throughout, and the elaborately fashioned gas fixtures of oxidized silver. Adjoining is the ladies' reception room with commodious cloak rooms. The walls are covered with silk damask, harmonizing with the carpet of brown and gold. The spacious billiard room is furnished with four Brunswick-Balke tables of antique oak. The card room is finished in red. The kitchen is supplied with gas ranges and every culinary convenience. The present officers of the club are: Willis A. Joy, president; F. S. Lycan, vice president; J. H. Vosburgh, secretary; J. C. LeBeau, treasurer; additional directors, C. N. Barnes, C. C. Gowran, C. R. Hunter.

The Chamber of Commerce, recently re-organized, is an active and influential organization, whose officers and members are keenly alive to the interests of the city. Its officers are: Geo. B. Clifford, president; Geo. B. Winship, vice president; E. O'Connor, treasurer; Alex. Mather, secretary. The membership includes leading business men. The chamber holds regular meetings and invites correspondence from all parties interested in enterprises that the chamber is designed to promote.

The Grand Forks Land District comprises the counties of Benson, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Walsh and Eddy, besides some 140,000 acres of unorganized territory not included in any county. Upwards of 500,000 acres are subject to entry in Benson, Cavalier, Nelson, Eddy and Ramsey counties. The land office is at Grand Forks. James Elton is register and J. I. Stokes, receiver.

The county auditing board of Grand Forks county report cash in treasury Jan. 20, 1892, \$91,545.57.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The financial condition of this association is most satisfactory, as is shown by the fifth annual report recently issued by its officers. The report shows \$16,437.35 in the treasury; loans in force, \$86,600; total assets \$103,037.35. The amount received last year was \$59,182.60. The net profits for the year 1891 were \$10,634.90 and the total net profits to date, \$25,125.67. The value per share of the first series is \$21, which in actual dues paid in by the holders have only cost \$15 each, and this series has only been running five years. Total number of shares issued in the entire five series, 7,806. The officers are: C. E. Rand, president; Geo. A. Wheeler, Sr., vice president; A. C. Labrie, secretary; E. J. Lander, treasurer; A. W. Clarke, W. H. Burr, H. L. Whithed, security committee; Geo. A. Wheeler, Sr., H. P. Rucker, Peter Stenseth, auditing committee; W. A. Joy, attorney.

A reliable indication of business prosperity is seen in the increased receipts of the post office. The following figures show the receipts from the sale of stamps for '90 and '91:

—1890—		—1891—	
1st quarter.....	\$3,611 68	1st quarter.....	\$3,895 47
2d quarter.....	3,358 03	2d quarter.....	3,435 00
3d quarter.....	4,191 24	3d quarter.....	4,203 35
4th quarter.....	4,105 73	4th quarter.....	4,638 19
Total.....	\$15,266 68	Total.....	\$16,172 01

As will be seen by comparing the totals, the increase is \$905.33. The money order and registry business show a much greater proportionate increase. Aside from Postmaster McLaurin, there are seven employes in the office: M. N. Shaw, assistant postmaster; J. J. Dunlap, registry clerk; Ed. Douglas, general delivery clerk; J. L. Maley, J. N. Green, Bruce Duncan and Geo. Alexander, carriers. Annual salaries, \$7,700.

There is no truer index to the prosperity of the farming and business community than the ability to pay off their indebtedness and cancel mortgages. The records of the register of deed's office of Grand Forks county show that for the year 1891, from January to January, mortgages released aggregated \$473,599.76.

The Northern Pacific freight station is in the center of the business district. Contiguous to its side tracks are located the wholesale groceries and fruit warehouses, farm machinery depots, Grand Forks Roller Mills, boiler works, foundries, tanks of the Standard Oil Co., etc. Its passenger station is a commodious and handsome brick structure with upper story designed for general offices of the company. Owing to heavy increase of business, extensive improvements are to be made this spring including new trackage. Other facilities will also be increased. The round house and large freight yards are located on the east side of the river. The road is celebrated for its fine train equipments, connecting the city with St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth; M. H. McGowan is the agent at Grand Forks.

The railway stations of the city are centrally located. The Great Northern company has just completed a fine passenger depot, constructed of Kettle River stone, with slate roof, two stories in height. Its dimensions including platform are 153x59 feet. The waiting rooms are each 35x40 feet, with floors of maple, wainscoting of Georgia pine, and furniture of antique oak. The second story is finished in seven large office rooms, which are supposed to be intended for division headquarters and general offices of the superintendent. A solid stone clock tower surmounts the structure. The clock dials are illuminated by electricity. The depot is the finest anywhere in the Northwest outside the Twin cities, and cost complete \$35,000. Aside from the new depot, extensive improvements made the last year by the Great Northern bring its total expenditure to about \$100,000. A double track has been constructed through the city and some six miles of new siding put in, including spurs to the North Dakota and Northern Milling companies. Great improvements in the freight depot have been made, a water tank and stand pipe erected at the passenger station, and new connections made between the four divisions of which Grand Forks is the terminal. The Great Northern has two direct lines to St. Paul, east via Crookston, and south via Fargo; a line north to Winnipeg and all Manitoba points; and its Montana line west, which is being rapidly extended and with connections acquired will form a Great Northern through route to the Pacific coast, to be completed this year. Three finely equipped passenger trains daily each way connect Grand Forks with St. Paul and Minneapolis. H. H. St. John is the local passenger agent and C. H. Weeks agent of the freight department.

F. P. NASH.

E. W. NASH.

W. K. NASH.

NASH & BROS.

Wholesale

FRUITS AND

COMMISSION

* * * *

Consignments by Fast Freight

or Express Direct from California

Received Weekly.

* * * *

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

THE NORTHERN MILLING CO.

Grand Forks, North Dakota.

PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT.



And Patronize Home Industry and Help us to make Grand Forks a Manufacturing City. Do Your Part, we are Doing Our Full Share.

THE NORTHERN MILLING CO.

A. C. LABRIE, President.
W. J. S. TRAILL, Manager.



NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT—GRAND FORKS.

PRICES OF LABOR IN GRAND FORKS.

City Engineer W. S. Russell furnishes the following figures as the prices of labor in Grand Forks for the year, as near as may be determined: Carpenters, \$2.50 to \$3 per day, about 200 employed in the city during the season; brick masons, from \$4 to \$6 per day; plasterers, \$5 per day; painters, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; decorators, \$5 to \$6; boiler makers, \$3 to \$5 per day; blacksmiths, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; laborers, up to July 1st, \$1.50 to \$1.75, after July 1st, \$2 to \$2.50; teamsters, \$40 to \$50 per month; farm hands, \$25 to \$30 per month; haying, harvesting and threshing hands, \$2.50 to \$3 per day; man with team, \$4 to \$5 per day.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Geo. W. Garrett is manager of the Telephone Exchange, a branch of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co., with central office located in Odd Fellows Block. There are 101 circuits, 120 telephones; 101 in business offices and nineteen in residences. There are thirty-two miles of wire and four miles of poles. The office has three employees.

The Y. M. C. A. has a vigorous organization with an active board of directors. The officers are Sidney Clarke, president; J. E. Clifford and S. W. McLaughlin, vice presidents; R. M. Carothers, secretary.

Norman county, Minnesota, of which Ada is the county seat, reports 133,873 acres in crop in 1891, from which the wheat product alone exceeded 2,000,000 bushels, against 1,293,429 bushels raised in 1890. The total assessed valuation of the county is \$2,483,000; with \$26,477.82 in the treasury. Wilkin county, of which Breckenridge is the county seat, raised 900,000 bushels of wheat, with 75,000 acres in crops of all kinds. The wheat crop in 1890 was 750,000 bushels. The total assessed valuation of the county is \$1,738,243, and cash in the treasury \$23,563.20.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

As will be seen by the following figures, the progress Grand Forks has made in the matter of new buildings erected during the year 1891, exceeds that of any other city in the Union where the influences of a boom or other artificial state of affairs do not prevail. The estimates of cost are not exaggerated in the least degree, and the total given may be accepted as being very conservative. The numerous residences which have been added to, and otherwise improved are not given, only in a few instances, and the scores of cheap houses erected by the more thrifty class of workingmen are not taken into consideration. Fifty thousand dollars would be a moderate estimate of the miscellaneous improvements for 1891, and in fact the figures given by the various contractors almost reach that sum. The total, \$393,575 for the more important structures and improvements, and \$50,000 for minor items,

making a grand total of \$443,575, can safely be reckoned on as authentic. When the improvements of East Grand Forks are included, the total amount of building improvements reaches the sum, in round figures, of half a million dollars, which more than bears out the statement that Grand Forks has, during the year 1891, expended more money in substantial and permanent building operations than any city of its size in the world:

Grand Forks National Bank block, bank and office building.....	\$ 75,000
Wittelshofer block, store and apartment building.....	22,000
G. N. passenger station.....	35,000
Geo. B. Clifford block, wholesale store and Hotel Dacotah annex.....	16,000
W. G. Smith store building.....	5,000
Wilder school.....	11,000
Additions to Central school.....	7,000
M. E. church.....	19,000
Grand Forks college building.....	25,500
Northern Milling Co., mill plant.....	50,000
Diamond Milling Co., mill plant.....	48,000

Dr. J. E. Engstad, St. Luke's hospital.....	8,000
J. P. Bray, frame residence, Reeves Ave.....	9,500
Chas. N. Barnes, frame residence, S. 5th st.....	3,500
Improvements on 6th ward school.....	700
Improvements on county hospital.....	375
T. C. Canniff, improvements on residence, 8th st.....	150
J. D. Bacon, sale barn, N. 4th st.....	3,000
J. D. Bacon, remodeling residence, N. 4th st.....	2,500
Mrs. Iland, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	2,500
O. W. Barnes, frame residence, N. 6th st.....	2,000
Tracy Bangs, frame residence, S. 4th st.....	2,700
Nic Simmer, brick shop.....	1,400
Improvements on Security block.....	3,000
Hugh Free, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	1,000
D. Dinnie, frame residence, N. 7th st.....	1,000
M. E. Harbin, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	1,300
F. L. Adare, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	1,900
John Birkholz, four frame residences, N. 5th st.....	3,500
A. C. Labrie, two frame residences, Cottonwood st.....	1,200
Jack Cummings, frame residence, Walnut St.....	2,800
E. C. Richmond, improvements on 4th st. residence.....	700
M. D. Deweese, frame residence N. 5th st.....	1,000
A. J. O'Keefe, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	700
Dr. Duggan, barn.....	250
Father Conaty, barn.....	300
Pete McGuire, frame residence, N. 6th st.....	1,100
H. O. Kruger, improvements on pop factory.....	500
Robt. Keene, residence, N. 7th st.....	1,200
Peter Gagnon, remodeling three houses, N. 8th st.....	1,000
G. B. Clifford, improvements on residence, N. 6th st.....	800
J. C. Garner, warehouse, DeMers, ave.....	500
M. & N. Elevator Co., supply store, S. 5th st.....	700
J. B. Moosette, frame residence, Chestnut st.....	600
T. J. Hagen, frame residence, Chestnut st.....	1,200
Louis Thompson, frame residence, Walnut st.....	1,500
Louis Wige, frame residence, Walnut st.....	1,000
L. Jacobson, frame residence, Cottonwood st.....	900
Billy Marlon, frame residence, Cottonwood st.....	1,000
L. Rykken, frame residence, Cottonwood st.....	1,000
O. Waxvick, frame residence, Cottonwood st.....	800
J. W. Rode, frame residence, Cottonwood st.....	800
M. Heard, frame residence, Belmont ave.....	500
Alex. Oldham, frame residence, and improvements.....	1,500
E. M. Prouty, barn.....	1,800
A. P. Swanson, frame residence, N. 4th st.....	2,400
A. B. McClellan, frame residence, N. 7th st.....	2,300
Geo. Froats, frame residence, Selkirk ave.....	1,000
Metropolitan Theatre, repairs and addition.....	1,000

\$393,575

Miscellaneous improvements..... 50,000

Total..... \$443,575



HOTEL DACOTAH—GRAND FORKS.

Walters & Wagner

WHOLESALE

Foreign, Domestic and California

• FRUITS •

Produce Commission.

CAR LOT SPECIALTIES

STRAWBERRIES, CONCORD GRAPES, APPLES,
CRANBERRIES, LEMONS, ORANGES,
CABBAGE, ONIONS, POTATOES, ETC.

W. J. MOULTON, { GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Manager. { MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NORTHERN

PACIFIC

R. R.

The Great Transcontinental Line

PASSING THROUGH

WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA,
MANITOBA, MONTANA, IDAHO, OREGON
AND WASHINGTON.

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DINING CARS ARE RUN BETWEEN

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, FARGO,
GRAND FORKS, HELENA, BUTTE, TACOMA
SEATTLE AND PORTLAND.

The All Rail Line to

The Yellowstone Park

And all Principal Points in the
Above Named States.

TWO * DAILY * TRAINS

Between CHICAGO and the
PACIFIC COAST.

M. H. McGOWAN,

Agent,

CHAS. S. FEE,

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

MONTHLY TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

FOR THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

Compiled by E. J. Lander & Co., Abstracters of Title.

1889	Total Transfers	Grand Forks City		Farm Lands		Villages		Patents	Total Consideration
		No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration		
January.....	119	23	\$ 20,418 00	86	\$ 61,584 49	10	\$ 3,907 00	34	\$ 85,909 49
February.....	75	17	30,296 00	52	54,803 79	6	1,095 00	16	66,194 79
March.....	112	26	34,654 00	72	80,146 73	14	10,357 00	20	125,157 73
April.....	111	27	44,335 00	70	58,376 54	14	5,911 37	42	108,622 91
May.....	149	48	175,554 27	86	35,767 00	15	9,527 00	25	220,848 27
June.....	118	43	21,967 00	68	41,658 00	7	2,777 00	20	66,402 00
July.....	122	32	47,352 50	86	45,858 59	4	2,650 00	20	95,861 09
August.....	68	26	37,506 06	31	15,622 28	11	1,806 00	6	54,934 34
September.....	51	12	21,976 00	31	39,498 63	8	617 00	32	62,091 63
October.....	132	36	22,957 64	86	112,600 51	10	3,486 00	21	139,044 15
November.....	105	35	34,108 00	114	128,048 72	16	5,857 00	52	168,013 72
December.....	242	21	18,514 96	198	103,215 36	23	4,960 00	47	126,690 32
Total.....	1,464	346	\$509,639 43	980	\$757,180 64	138	\$52,950 37	335	\$1,319,770 44

1890	Total Transfers	Grand Forks City		Farm Lands		Villages		Patents	Total Consideration
		No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration		
January.....	111	30	\$ 15,572 00	70	\$ 49,488 28	11	\$ 1,977 60	23	\$ 67,037 88
February.....	70	11	29,083 00	50	49,962 23	9	3,287 50	14	82,332 83
March.....	112	37	54,729 16	65	93,345 81	10	1,030 00	30	149,104 97
April.....	117	25	19,833 00	85	6,300 01	7	3,295 00	20	29,428 01
May.....	84	31	50,235 00	42	23,646 04	11	4,641 00	11	77,922 04
June.....	96	28	31,472 00	52	25,387 00	16	9,181 94	13	66,040 94
July.....	77	28	63,707 78	41	32,030 00	8	1,946 00	13	97,683 78
August.....	62	32	66,654 00	23	14,978 00	7	3,146 00	7	84,778 00
September.....	44	10	6,446 00	30	28,992 00	4	101 00	5	35,539 00
October.....	122	38	38,046 00	71	69,828 55	13	5,376 00	18	113,250 55
November.....	178	27	20,937 00	130	152,160 02	21	7,377 75	38	180,474 77
December.....	104	18	7,378 00	72	73,928 00	14	12,468 94	26	93,774 94
Total.....	1,177	315	\$404,092 94	731	\$619,446 04	131	\$53,828 73	218	\$1,077,367 71

1891	Total Transfers	Grand Forks City		Farm Lands		Villages		Patents	Total Consideration
		No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration	No.	Consideration		
January.....	86	13	\$ 17,760 00	66	\$ 76,434 61	7	\$ 3,091 00	19	\$ 97,285 61
February.....	81	10	20,150 00	63	89,876 19	8	1,382 00	24	111,408 19
March.....	72	6	4,747 15	57	49,857 49	9	5,678 00	18	60,282 64
April.....	66	20	16,767 79	40	54,895 32	6	810 00	13	72,473 11
May.....	81	21	19,400 17	47	36,274 88	13	4,795 00	19	60,470 05
June.....	119	29	25,626 12	82	66,686 64	8	2,957 80	14	95,270 56
July.....	88	20	5,452 00	62	60,311 91	6	794 45	12	66,558 36
August.....	76	28	22,961 31	44	36,685 22	4	2,406 00	5	62,652 53
September.....	68	22	17,098 85	33	71,963 62	13	2,577 84	1	91,640 31
October.....	126	41	89,479 00	77	73,144 46	8	1,285 00	6	163,908 46
November.....	149	40	44,324 00	96	134,705 07	13	5,086 00	8	184,115 07
December.....	127	24	15,556 89	86	106,793 78	17	3,538 61	34	125,889 28
Total.....	1,139	274	\$299,323 28	753	\$857,629 19	112	\$34,401 70	173	\$1,191,354 17

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FROM 1875 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Transfers.	Grand Forks City	Farm Lands	Villages	Total Each Year	Patents
1875.....	38	\$ 831 00	\$ 4,788 88		\$ 5,619 88	7
1876.....	48	3,148 04	9,470 11		12,618 15	8
1877.....	37	4,103 00	9,320 00		13,423 00	
1878.....	86	12,467 00	23,165 00		35,632 00	7
1879.....	273	66,436 57	19,356 37		85,792 94	
1880.....	941	125,109 83	187,106 17	\$ 230 00	312,446 00	30
1881.....	1,896	178,255 90	501,600 58	10,441 00	690,297 48	133
1882.....	3,624	1,502,741 92	1,316,078 91	97,860 83	2,916,681 66	171
1883.....	1,250	704,100 70	1,190,223 94	134,835 84	2,029,160 48	220
1884.....	958	207,646 00	754,472 21	105,877 16	1,067,995 37	226
1885.....	928	211,033 54	580,485 21	45,433 12	836,951 87	630
1886.....	899	179,030 32	564,585 56	45,231 16	788,847 04	294
1887.....	1,098	379,656 24	525,609 21	38,026 63	943,292 08	295
1888.....	1,459	264,878 69	782,847 20	60,544 64	1,108,270 53	339
1889.....	1,464	509,639 43	757,180 64	52,950 37	1,319,770 44	335
1890.....	1,177	404,092 94	619,446 04	53,828 73	1,077,367 71	218
1891.....	1,139	299,323 28	857,629 19	34,401 70	1,191,354 17	173
Total.....	17,315	\$5,052,494 40	\$8,703,365 22	\$679,661 18	\$14,435,520 80	3,086

SOCIAL FRATERNITIES.

All secret orders are represented in Grand Forks by large and flourishing organizations. The Masonic bodies have elegant apartments comprising the entire fourth floor of the Herald building. The Odd Fellows' brotherhood own a fine building with lodge rooms on the third floor. The Knights of Pythias occupy a richly furnished lodge home in the Security building.

ACACIA LODGE NO. 4, A. F. AND A. M.
E. C. Florence, W. M.
W. M. Parker, J. W.
J. H. Vosburgh, Sec.
F. S. Lyan, J. D.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 3, R. A. M.
W. H. Topping, M. E. H. P.
Geo. B. Winship, Scribe.
J. H. Vosburgh, Sec.
E. D. Kingsland, C. of H.
Wm. M. Parker, J. W.
E. C. Richmond, G. M. of V.
F. S. Lyan, J. D.
J. G. Rusche, Guard.

GRAND FORKS COMMANDERY NO. 3, K. T.
C. A. Hale, E. C.
W. H. Topping, C. G.
Jas. A. Jenks, S. W.
James Rae, St. Br.
Geo. B. Winship, Warden.

SCOTTISH RITE.
D. M. Holmes, V. M.
E. D. Kingsland, J. W.
C. A. Hale, C. of H.
James Rae, Almouer.

BANNER LODGE NO. 4, I. O. O. F.
W. A. McKenzie, S. G.
O. A. Webster, R. C.
Geo. Huston, Treas.

SINAI ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.
John Purcell, C. P.
John Stewart, S. W.
O. A. Webster, Scribe.

CANTON AURORA, NO. 7, I. O. O. F.
John Purcell, Captain.
Max Wittelschofer, Ensign.
Frank Hazelbarth, Accountant.

GRAND FORKS LODGE NO. 33, I. O. O. F.

H. A. Langord, N. G.
A. J. Hilden, R. S.
J. W. Erickson, Treas.

MAPLE LEAF LODGE NO. 3, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.
Mrs. W. R. Bierly, P. G.
Miss Lizzie Akers, V. G.
Mrs. Frank Carpenter, P. C.

GRAND FORKS LODGE NO. 2, K. P.
C. J. Fisk, C. C.
A. Probstfield, K. of R. & S.
J. J. McCallum, M. of E.
A. Halverson, M. at A.
H. Gotzian, Trustee.

UNIFORMED RANK, K. P.
Tracy R. Bangs, S. K. C.
F. V. Kent, S. K. H.
J. J. McCallum, S. K. T.
A. Halverson, Sentinel.

GRAND FORKS COURT NO. 493, I. O. F.
R. M. Carothers, C. R.
Dan'l Stewart, V. C. R.
F. L. Adare, F. S.
A. M. Tatton, C.
J. H. Stevenson, J. W.
B. E. Setran, J. B.
C. H. Weeks, C. D.

GRAND FORKS LODGE A. O. U. W.
Peter Reeder, P. M. W.
Edward Aymer, Foreman.
C. J. Wolff, Recorder.
H. Knepper, Guide.
M. Redick, O. S.

WILLIS A. GORMAN POST, G. A. R.
Wm. Ackerman, Com'ander.
A. C. Howe, J. V. C.
J. N. Chamberlain, Surg.
L. W. Luke, O. of the D.

WILLIS A. GORMAN RILLIE CORPS.
Sarah E. Topping, Pres.
Susanna Hagness, J. V. P.
Sara E. B. Smith, Treas.
Josie Leeke, Conductor.

GRAND FORKS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 311.
W. C. Binkley, Pres.
J. J. Soll, Sec.-Treas.
Jay T. Heffron, S.-at-A.

Other organizations are Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-

neers, Firemen, Trainmen, Independent Order of Good Templars, Temperance Legion, etc.

Company "F," North Dakota National Guards, is offered as follows:

J. F. Brandt, Captain.
M. J. Lyons, 2nd Lieut.
H. A. Langord, 2nd Serg.
I. A. Berg, 5th Serg.
F. A. Sage, 2nd Corp.
A. Eckern, 4th Corp.

W. H. Ryan, 1st Lieut.
F. L. Corliss, 1st Serg.
J. R. Kellar, 4th Serg.
F. A. J. Tudhope, 1st Corp.
W. F. Sanders, 3rd Corp.

MINTO.

The village of Minto, on the Great Northern, is the center of one of the richest portions of the valley, the garden of Walsh county. It is the best wheat market and one of the best business points in the county. Its location is near timber, on Forest River, a tributary of Red River. It has one of the finest roller mills in the state, operated by McPherrin & Fuller, and five elevators. Its school accommodations are unexcelled. Will M. Cochrane is principal. Leading religious denominations have church organizations. Farm property has doubled in value in the last three years. Wheat averaged from thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. Prominent business men are: James Twamley, dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc.; T. C. Walther, groceries, and provisions; L. I. Moore, lumber; Jarvis Bros., livery; M. Falconer, carriage maker; Joseph Price and M. O'Reilly, hotels; Phelps & Phelps, lawyers; R. M. Evans, physician; Joseph Piesik, tailor; R. M. Duvall, boots and shoes; Mrs. Walker and Miss A. G. Officer, millinery; P. Speton, clothing; A. Mentewski, boots, shoes and harness; Bell & Herriott, furniture.

DRAYTON.

Drayton is a flourishing town located in the southeast corner of Pembina county, on the Northern Pacific railroad and the Red River. It has water transportation in summer. It is a great wheat market and distributing point. Congress has granted a charter for the construction of a bridge across the river, which will accommodate the large trade that Drayton draws from the Minnesota side. It has a fine new school building and churches, and will become an important railroad center in the near future. Among reliable business firms may be mentioned: Bank of Drayton, farm property; Geo. C. Teien, general merchandise; R. J. Olson, furniture; H. W. Wallace, harness; J. D. Wallace, groceries; Geo. A. McCrea, hardware; Moses & Wylie, dry goods and clothing; Robertson Lumber Co.

FOREST RIVER.

This is another of Walsh county's prosperous towns surrounded by a rich farming country. It is located on Forest River and the Northern Pacific railway. It is a young town with many opportunities for the live business man. It is nicely located on the south side of timber, has churches and good schools and is a great wheat market. Among leading business men are: J. B. Sprague, postmaster, furniture; Brannen & Daniel, general merchandise; H. C. Miller, hotel; E. E. Kruger & Co., druggists; Wm. Lambie, hardware; W. H. Woodbury & Co., general merchandise; Robertson Lumber Co., lumber; H. Sullivan, farm machinery.

Robt. Malcolm, one of the leading farmers, came nine years ago with nothing, and has now three quarter sections of excellent land.

MANVEL.

Manvel is located twelve miles north of Grand Forks on the Great Northern Railroad. Its location is attractive and sheltered by timber of the Turtle River. The soil of the surrounding region is of the richest quality. Manvel's business men have established a reputation for fair dealing that brings them an exceptionally large trade. There is a large Catholic church and good school. In the vicinity are many wealthy farmers who have attained their wealth from their fields of hard wheat. L. J. Zimmer has a fine hardware business, established in 1883; Neste & Hamre keep a full stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc.; Jas. Caldwell, insurance; Joseph Colosky, hotel; W. B. Stevenson, postmaster.

ARDOCH.

Ardoch is situated in the southern part of Walsh County and shares with Minto a part of the garden of Walsh County. It is a good business point and wheat market. Farm land in vicinity has always proved a good investment doubling in value in a short time. It has schools and churches. Here is a splendid chance for a roller mill. Great inducements are offered to parties who will establish new industries. It is the home of the Northwestern Automatic Weigher and Elevator Company. Prominent business firms are: E. C. Bates, general merchandise; Windsor Hotel, McGune & Corcoran, props.; John Heffron, livery, feed and sale stable; Wm. Byerlie, furniture; J. Byerlie, farm machinery; E. Wilcox, tonsorial artist; John Montgomery, physician, surgeon, etc.; P. Brennan, blacksmith; P. Shaunten, blacksmith; Bank of Ardoch; Stevenson Bros., general merchandise; McGune & Corcoran, general merchandise; Jas. Duncan & Co., druggists; W. A. Wood, meat market; Fox & Hill, hardware, and managers Northwestern Automatic Weigher and Elevator Co.; Geo. Morrow, restaurant; Jacobi & McLaren, lumber and farm machinery; C. Smith, hardware.

GRAND FORKS HERALD Daily, \$6 Weekly, \$1 IN ADVANCE.

THE HERALD

The Leading Daily of North Dakota



HERALD BLOCK.

THE HERALD

Is the Best Advertising Medium in the FAMOUS RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH, the Richest Agricultural Valley in the World.

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Daily, per year, - - \$6.00
Weekly, " - - - \$1.00
Invariably in Advance.

SWORN CIRCULATION

Daily, 2,112 - Weekly, 3,309

THE HERALD

Blank Book, Lithographing, and Job Printing Establishment is the Largest in the State.

THE HERALD

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PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

ADDRESS

THE HERALD,

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

101 South Third Street

ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Pembina county, is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It has eight elevators, and wheat shipments run up to 1,000,000 bushels annually. It is on the Great Northern road, and is noted for its many fine residences. It has just completed a \$5,000 school building. Walter I. Marley is principal. It has Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches. Business men and farmers are ready to grant favors to new arrivals. Farms may be leased on shares or bought on easy terms. Prominent business houses are: G. E. Kermott, pharmacist; Robertson Lumber Co.; Frankel Bros., dry goods and furnishings; James Curtis, meat market; Geo. Glass, harness; A. L. Miller, H. D. Borden, W. M. McCurchie, attorneys; A. W. Haldiman, John Sinclair, physicians.

GILBY.

This is a comparatively new town, but is rapidly building up a large trade. It is surrounded by the richest farming land in Grand Forks county. The wheat yield is not excelled elsewhere in quantity and invariably grades No. 1. Gilby is on the Northern Pacific road, has new school buildings and churches. Reliable business firms are: Reiton Brothers, hardware; O. A. Brothers, photographer; J. J. Howe, lumber; L. Bjerklie, drugs; O. L. Sateren, furniture; J. B. Chatham, physician; Braithwaite Bros., livery; F. H. Glossop, harness; C. A. Pomeroy, general merchandise.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

Singly each county is larger than Rhode Island, a state with 344,300 people. Collectively the six counties are larger than Connecticut, a state with 745,800 population. It has an agricultural history of twelve years. As a whole there has been no failure of crops. Each year has shown a surplus in proportion to the increase of acreage.

In speaking of the Valley of the Red River of the North, it must not be understood to apply to a narrow depression, with high banks or hills on either side, as is usually the case with most rivers, but to a broad, level plain, from sixty to eighty miles wide, and high enough to prevent overflow and allow drainage, and yet it is all "bottom land" in the sense of being extremely fertile. Indeed its broad expanse is a veritable garden land, and has no rival on the continent for the production of wheat and other cereal crops.

Less than a quarter of the area of this bountiful valley is in cultivation, a surprising fact when the enormous extent of its productions is considered. Single stations on the line of the Great Northern railway this year shipped a million bushels of wheat. It is not solely as a producer of small grains, however, that the valley is distinguished; it is already becoming noted as the home of fine live stock. When the Valley has a half million more people in it (and there is room for that number), to till the soil and help feed the nation, it will be rich, great and powerful. "The farmer feedeth all."

"It would be hard to find as large a connected body of good land elsewhere on this continent, where the best food of man can be so readily produced as in the Red River Valley. * * * The poorest land anywhere to be found in Dakota is better than the average of Massachusetts."—*Prof. Denton, Geologist and Agricultural Chemist.*

"Of the Valley of the Red River I find it impossible to speak in any other terms than those which express astonishment and admiration. I entirely concur in the brief but expressive description of an English settler who declared it 'a paradise of fertility.'"—*Prof. Hind, of the Geological Survey.*

Officials of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways are deeply interested in the prosperity of the Red River Valley and generously co-operate in furthering every enterprise that benefits the business and farming community. Their efforts last season brought a large number of threshing outfits to the state at reduced rates of transportation to assist in handling the prodigious wheat crop. A movement is now on foot to secure thousands of laborers that will be needed in North Dakota to assist in farm work as soon as spring opens.

W. W. Braden, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn., will be pleased to furnish particulars concerning lands in the Park Region and Red River Valley, for sale at low prices and on long time. Sectional maps, publications, etc., sent free.

To Investors . .

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We would respectfully call your attention to the benefits and profits to be secured by making judicious investments now in the famous

RED RIVER VALLEY

—©—

We can offer you for investments your choice of

50,000

Acres of choice Farm Lands, improved and unimproved. These Lands are located tributary to Grand Forks in the Valley in

Minnesota and Dakota,

with abundance of GOOD WATER and TIMBER.

✻TERMS✻

Ten per cent. of the purchase price cash, and seven years for the balance, at six per cent.

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For Prices and Plats,
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SULLIVAN BROS.

DeMers Ave.

East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

NEVER A FAILURE.

The Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota has never had a failure of crops. It produced 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides other cereals, in 1891.

Farms can be had on the crop plan, or long time cash payments.

It is not an uncommon thing to pay for a farm from the proceeds of one crop.

It has all the advantages of an old country in the shape of school, church, market, postal and railway facilities, and all the chances of a new country in the way of cheap lands, rich soil and increase in values.

It is one of the most fertile and promising regions in America not yet fully occupied.

In the rush to the far West, however, this rich valley has been overlooked.

It has room for a million more people.

Write to F. I. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for particulars. Publications sent free.

FARM HELP WANTED.

The farmers of North Dakota need thousands of laborers to help them in spring work. The immense crops of last season so far exceeded the capacity of all threshers in the state and hundreds of others that were imported, that one-fourth of the crop is still unthreshed. A large part of the usual fall plowing was not completed and must be done in the spring before seeding can begin. Farmers will pay liberal wages throughout the entire season. Public improvements and building in the city of Grand Forks, together with farm work in the county will employ from 500 to 1,000 men. Ramsey county wants 500 laborers. Nelson county wants 500. Rolette county needs 100. Farmers in Walsh, Traill, Foster, LaMoure, Ransom, Sargent and other counties are organizing with a view to securing laborers in sufficient number to supply the urgent demand. The same condition prevails in nearly every county. It is quite within bounds to say that the Red River Valley needs 5,000 men, the James River Valley 1,000 and the Missouri Slope 500. Immigrants and prospectors can secure employment for a few months or through the season at remunerative wages, while getting acquainted with the country. This is an advantage seldom offered to home seekers of limited means.

E. C. D. Shortridge, president of the State Farmers' Alliance, has issued the following notice:

We are assured by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads that they will cheerfully co-operate with the people of North Dakota in securing all necessary help for seeding, spring and summer plowing and threshing. All persons desiring help will please state the number of hands and teams needed and length of time wanted and prices they are willing to pay, and send the same to the Secretary of the nearest Farmers' Alliance, or to the HERALD, Normanden, Northwest News, Plaindealer or Independent of Grand Forks, giving name and post office address. The utmost activity and promptness will be necessary to secure the information and help in time for spring work. Will our farmers respond in a business-like way? Our railroads furnished hundreds of machines and thousands of men during threshing. Papers of the state please copy.

E. C. D. SHORTRIDGE,
Pres. Farmers' Alliance.

The opening of spring will see many farmers needing help to complete last season's harvest, and it is here where an organization of this kind can be of material benefit to those living in the county. Already farmers are anxious to secure help to finish threshing before spring appears. The managers of both railroads have signified their willingness to reduce transportation rates. The business men of Grafton should take the initial step through the organization of a chamber of commerce, and make their wants known through the proper course.—*Grafton News-Times*.

ERRATUM.—The first line on page twenty-four should read: The "acres" in this table are from the assessors' returns, etc., not "averages".

W. S. RUSSELL

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

Civil and Mechanical Engineer

Examinations and Reports Made on Proposed Water Supply and Sewerage of Towns, Bridges, Etc.

PLANS • AND • SPECIFICATIONS • PREPARED

And Work of Construction Superintended.

THE HERALD



Stationery • Department

Having added this department a little over a year ago, we find that we have struck the key note; already we are selling more * * * * *

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Of which we make a specialty than all the other dealers in the County. * * **WHY?** * * Because we handle OFFICE SUPPLIES exclusively and buy in such large quantities, we can make our profits in extra discounts which our customers get the benefit of. * * *

Our Letter File AT FIFTY CENTS

Is a Great Bargain; the best evidence is shown by the daily orders we receive from all over the State. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Address, *

THE HERALD,

101 South Third Street,

Grand Forks, North Dakota.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

KOPS · BROTHERS

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music

MUSIC BOOKS, AND EVERYTHING IN THE MUSICAL LINE.

+ SEND FOR CATALOGUE. +

WE will sell Pianos and Organs in any city, village or town in MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA and MONTANA on the INSTALLMENT PLAN and FOR CASH, at prices below competition. Buying in large quantities direct from factories for spot cash, and making all sales ourselves, personally (without the aid of agents, small dealers and travelling commission men), we save you from 15 to 30 per cent. and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION to every purchaser. We handle a complete line of standard and popular makes of Pianos, represent many makes, styles and prices. It will only cost you a postal card to get catalogues, low prices and full information. Address

KOPS BROTHERS,
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THE GREAT MINNEAPOLIS STORE

OF

A. G. JOHNSON & CO.

The One Best Store in all Dakota.

Dry Goods, Carpets and Millinery

COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

STARTING from a small beginning it has grown to be the

LEADING ESTABLISHMENT

OF ITS KIND IN THE WEST

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

A. G. JOHNSON & CO.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.



ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

New Syndicate Block.

Grand Forks Nat'l Bank

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

WE take pleasure in inviting public attention to the December statement of the condition of this Bank, made pursuant to a call from the Comptroller of the Currency. Our facilities for the transaction of business are unsurpassed, the interest of our customers scrupulously guarded, and every advantage consistent with safe banking at all times extended. Liberal treatment and every reasonable accommodation assured. Correspondence, or personal conference cordially invited.

We especially invite the patronage of Country Banks and Bankers whose business we are now fully prepared to handle.

G. F. SHUTT, CASHIER.



RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$371,361 67
U. S. Bonds	25,000 00
Premiums Paid	1,748 15
Other Stock and Bonds	2,653 43
Real Estate, Fixtures and Furniture	18,874 50
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	4,369 25
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,125 00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	221,807 87
	\$646,939 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$100,000 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	22,500 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	13,201 00
Deposits	511,238 78
	\$646,939 87

OFFICERS.

M. L. McCORMACK, President.
GEO. B. CLIFFORD, Vice President.
G. F. SHUTT, Cashier.
A. J. COLE, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. L. McCORMACK, M. F. MURPHY,
GEO. B. CLIFFORD, F. W. TUTTLE,
A. J. WEBSTER, W. A. GORDON,
G. F. SHUTT, JOHN P. BRAY.

GRAND FORKS SAVINGS BANK

ALSO CONDUCTED UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT.

INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS OF \$1 AND UPWARDS.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY

RAISED FARM PRODUCTS IN 1891

The value of which was greater than that of the lands upon which such crops were produced.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY

ORGANIZED IN 1881.

CAPITAL, \$200,000 - - SURPLUS, \$30,000

Offers Investors its Guaranteed 7% Loans Secured by RED RIVER VALLEY FARMS.

THIS COMPANY is organized under special charter granted by the New Hampshire Legislature and is therefore regularly examined by the Bank Commissioners. It has loaned \$4,000,000 for eastern investors without loss.

Special Inducements offered to Agents or Large Investors to personally examine our field and securities. Address

GEO. B. CLIFFORD, Secy.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

